PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,766.—New Series] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th July	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	..
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903	—	—
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	..
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	..
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	..
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olinnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	———	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	R. Taraboschia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Karachi	June 10	July 5	July 10	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Cal-	cutta
B. Merton Hall	—	..	..	Augt. 2
H. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	—	..	Augt. 24
O. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
H. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
H. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
H. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
H. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
O. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon. 12th July	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 8th July	9 a. m.
DUMRA	2,171	Fri. 9th July	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on Monday 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, apply to us onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KAISER	2,800	von Heldt	19th July
* GOVERNEUR	3,400	Harmsister	22nd July
SOMALI	2,600	Greiwe	2nd August

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

President will call at Seychelles.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th June, 1909.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumper
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
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LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET., BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnund rai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

			Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals...	In boxes of	25	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	,,	50	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets	,,	25	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	,,	25	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	,,	50	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.						
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	,,	25	1	5	13	12
Regentes	,,	25	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	,,	50	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	,,	50	1	1	15	0
BOCK.						
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos	,,	50	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	,,	25	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.						
Bayaderas	In boxes of	50	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	,,	50	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos	,,	25	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.						
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50	1	6½	12	0
Claveles...	,,	50	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.						
Alicantes	In boxes of	25	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	,,	25	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	,,	50	1	8½	35	0
Arturos	,,	25	1	12	17	8
Deleites	,,	25	1	1	12	0
Especials	,,	50	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.						
Aromaticos	In boxes of	25	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona...	,,	50	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante	per box of	50	Rs.	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular	,,	50	,,	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets	,,	50	,,	3	4
Rarezas	,,	50	,,	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos	,,	50	,,	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	,,	50	,,	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	,,	50	,,	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke	,,	50	,,	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties	,,	50	,,	6	0
El Sol, Imperiales	,,	25	,,	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	,,	25	,,	4	8
Primissima, Esceptionales	,,	50	,,	7	0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0

The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of	50	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina	,,	25	,,	6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	,,	25	,,	4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,
Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS.
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	,, ,,	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125 ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI,"

ARRIVED ON 5TH JULY, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within 1 month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT JUDGE, HOSHANGABAD.

Miscellaneous Case No. 37 of 1909.

APPLICANT:—Mrs. KATE COLES, widow of Mr. HARRY ERSKINE COLES, deceased, residing at Ock Brook, near Derby, England.

SUBJECT:—Grant of Letters of Administration to the property of the deceased HARRY ERSKINE COLES, late District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad.

WHEREAS the applicant has filed an application in this Court for grant of Letters of Administration under the Probate and Administration Act X of 1865, to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the application will be heard at Hoshangabad on the 26th day of August, 1909, all persons claiming to have any interest in the property of the deceased, are hereby informed to come and see the proceedings before the grant of Letters of Administration.

RAGHUNATH RAO,
District Judge.

Hoshangabad, the 1st July, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY the 13th July, 1909, for the work of making additions to and alterations in the POLICE LINES at Wodehouse Bridge, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 25,700. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 29th June, 1909, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 6 per Share (equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum on the amount called up) for the year ending 31st May, 1909, was declared and this will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Sidick Building, Hornby Road, on and after the 21st of July, 1909, to Shareholders on that date on the Company's Register on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
Mr. E. C. BALDWIN,
Assistant Manager.

Bombay, 5th July, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

HENRY REDWOOD BRAGG, late an Inspector, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, European.
FERGUS ERSKINE ROSE, late Abkari Inspector, Railway Beat, Anand.
GOVIND VASTA, late of Bahrain, Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith.
JOHN VIEGAS, late of the Irrigation Department, Poona, District Poona.
ABBA ABOO, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Cloth and Piece-goods Merchant.
AGNES LEONORA MARY RALPH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Spinster.
SUNDERABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Phonograph Exhibiter.
Mrs. ALICE MARY JOSEPHINE MASON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a widow.
JOHN JOSEPH D'ALMAIDA, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant,
DUNCAN ROBERT WOLSESLEY GORDON, late Lieutenant, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Quetta.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1909.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1909, has been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 15th, to Shareholders, whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on June 30th.

Warrants for the amount of the Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their Registered addresses. Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGELLOW,
Manager.

July 5th, 1909.

No. 1389-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1909.

28th

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE. ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.
R. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.L.S.A.,
(London).

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Sierks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1834, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—Khandalla, Open throughout the year and monsoon. Weather fine and clear

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

PALI HILL.—BUNGLOW TO LET. Suitable for a family or "chummery." Apply Box No. 1919, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1 9, c/o" Bombay Gazette" Office

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE." LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TO BE LET—1st and 2nd Floor, RUBY HOUSE, Colaba; close to Tram and Station, 3 bed, dining and Drawing Rooms. Rent moderate. Apply to K. DUBOSH, Ruby House.

WANTED.—TWO EX-ARMY SERGEANTS, for positions of trust in business premises. Apply with references to Box No. 1914, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST (Lady preferred), for a good Firm in Bombay. Starting pay Rs. 30 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1913, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a European NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take charge of boy of seven and girl of five Food and clothing found. Apply with copies of testimonials. Stating salary expected, to Box No. 1912, care of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd

WANTED.—An Experienced MANAGER, to take charge of General Export business. European with large India Experience, preferred. Knowledge of Hindustani and Marathi indispensable. Apply with copies of testimonials as to character and Experience to Box No. 1917, care of "The Bombay Gazette" Ld.

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WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants. 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated, almost new, complete with hood, lamps (electric), &c.	3,200
DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H. P., 3 seated run-about. A splendid little car, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., four seated. A very serviceable car, complete with hoods, lamps, &c. ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	2,700
ORLEANS.—12 H P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c.	2,800
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PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,500
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Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

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2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

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Tuition by EXPERTS.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6]

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SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
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Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Bombay Branch.

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Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion? THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

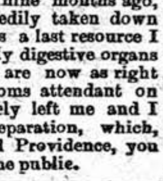
It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Estd. Since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital......................	Rs	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,55,000
Reserve Fund..........................	"	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour' is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of business negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p. m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godown of Mr. Dewjee Oomersy, at Vud Gadi, Mandvie, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Lowjee Madhavjee.—

50 bales, each 300 bags B. Twill, No. 2, any Mill, 44 by 26 1-2in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the bales removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 6TH JULY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 5
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [5TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Box Sovs	13,500	Marseilles	Hongkong Bank
2 Parcels silver...	8	London	Comptoir Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 2nd July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	15	14,842
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	42	39,805

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 29th June.

Money :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 21 3-4 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is quiet. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T. as well as on demand, and 1s. 4 1-16 for credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady as under :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—**Francs**	169
Do 3 months' sight—**Marks**	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 93-15 for the settlement on 2nd August, improved to 94-4, but reacted to 94-3 at which there were several buyers at the close. Ready Paper was quoted at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A fair business is reported. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94-5 cash buyers, and 94-2 forward sellers, in the forenoon.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...Rs. 94-6	Buyers.
1st Settlement	... ... „ 94-3	

Bullion :—

Bar Silver was down 1-16d. in London on Saturday last, the closing rates being 23 13-16 for ready as well as two months forward, the market closing quiet with sellers at the fixed quotations. The New York rate gave way 1-8 cent. at 51 3-4. The market locally opened at 63-5, ex-duty, for July settlement, and declined to 60-3. The low prices brought forth a number of buyers, with the result that the market rapidly improved about 8 annas in all the positions. At the close there were buyers for July at 60-10. The August settlement was quoted 2 to 3 annas higher. Ready silver was placed at the rate ruling for July. A fair business was transacted to-day.

Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	10	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	10	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	12	0a

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market for New Crop opened firm, and business was reported to have been done in fine M. G. Bengal, January at Rs. 219. Later in the day rates gave way about Rs. 2 per candy, and as there was little inquiry the market closed quiet at our quotations as under.

For ready Cotton there was a good inquiry at Colaba, Japan shippers being in the market. Prices were firm.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	272	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	264¼	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245-8	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	240	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	235½	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	235 1/2	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	226	„ „
F. G. M. C. Khandeish... ...	219	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	225-8	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	219	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	224	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	235	Nov. „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	201	Jan. 1910

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with few sellers and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8	0	B. T.
September	„	9	1	0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm with a fair enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	4	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	15	0	„
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	13	0	„
Brown Delhi	„	7	14	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	6	0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	33	8	0	
July-August	Rs.	6	12	0	R. T.

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	0	0

Tone.—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug.	Rs.	6	1	6	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is firm with a good enquiry. We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6	7	0	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	„	6	11	6	„
Soft Red	„	44	0	0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,462 1-2	
India	75	
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2	
Mills :—		
Crescent	103 3-4	
David	415	
Manockji Petit	3,265	August.
New Great Eastern	200	
Presses :—		
Indian Cotton	127 1-2	
New Berar	540	
New Mofussil	740	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co	136	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	78	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	347 1-2	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,140	
Treacher and Co	619	C. D.
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	585	
Amritsar-Patti, ...	121	
Tapti-Valley	433 1-2	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended a 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	4,119	bales.
Wheat	13,931	cwts.
Linseed	3,930	„
Rapeseed	2,279	„
Gingellyseed	250	„
Poppyseed...	1,750	„
Groundnuts	804	„
Castorseed	1,338	„
Rice	1,578	„
Myrabollams	790	„
Cottonseed...	3,349	„
Mowraseed...	5,504	„
Gram	1,464	„
Joowar	126	„
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd July, 1909, as compared with the statement of 26th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 26 Rs.	July 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,13,702	47,41,022
Public Deposits at Branches	56,62,600	51,55,758
Other Deposits	938,33,780	9,69,45,335
Post Bills	17,888	17,888
Sundries	29,38,676	25,19,519
Rs....	12,66,66,646	12,96,79,522
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,35,49,562	1,62,24,036
Other authorised Securities.	10,62,561	9,14,799
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,81,81,422	1,81,86,042
Loans do. do.	3,65,60,464	3,43,89,552
Bills discounted and purchased	1,50,11,519	1,54,60,222
Dead Stock	3,26,435	3,01,435
Stamps	5,065	4,991
Bullion	5,68,987	5,66,055
Balances with other Banks.	13,78,809	15,32,370
Sundries	6,79,285	5,64,753
Cash	3,93,52,537	4,15,38,267
	12,66,66,646	12,96,79,522

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th June, 1909 as compared with the statement of 22nd June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 22. Rs.	a.	p.	June 29. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,44,25,333	7	5	1,55,09,529	15	5
Other Deposits, &c	16,98,37,547	9	9	17,48,66,773	7	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.............	10,68,643	4	7	8,11,947	12	6
Sundries	25,37,412	8	1	25,59,301	6	8
Rs ..	22,43,68,936	13	10	23,02,47,552	8	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2 68,04,523	0	0	2,76,27,544	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	49,75,084	0	0	49,75,114	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,48,07,454	7	8	4,19,09,002	7	9
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,30,29,021	14	9	4,35,85,224	11	10
Bills discounted, &c	2,27,01,092	8	7	2,35,69,007	8	7
Balances with other Banks ...	32,71,276	3	9	40,34,495	0	3
Bullion	3,854	12	0	3,830	12	0
Dead Stock......	21,04,715	14		21,06,268	8	10
Stamps	16,757	8	1	16,649	10	9
Sundries	2,35,602	7	5	2,40,517	0	1
	14,79,49,382	13	8	14,80,67,653	13	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,64,19,554	0	2	8,21,79,898	12	4
	22,43,68,936	13	10	23,02,47,552	8	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,45,346	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	1,61,150	Decrease.
Other Deposits	50,29,226	Increase.
Post Bills.....................	2,56,696	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,23,051	Increase.
Loans	28,98,452	Decrease
Accounts of Credit.........	5,56,203	Increase.
Mercantile Bills............	8,67,915	do.
Cash at Head Office	62,66,771	do.
Cash at Branches	5,06,426	Decrease.

Percentage 40·67.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd July, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10..£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 3rd July 1909, by Council Bills............£ 7,485,495
„ „ By Gold............£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 4th July, 1909, to 31st March, 1910...............£ 8,714,505

INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The following are the Indian gold mine returns for the last month :—

Mysore West.—2,592 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 192 ozs. of gold.

Balaghat.—3,150 tons of ore crushed yielded 1,403 ozs. of gold and 4,550 tons of tailings cyanided, 240 ozs ; making a total yield of 1,644 ozs; as compared with 1,644 ozs. in May and 1,629 ozs. in April.

Ooregaum.—10,503 tons of ore crushed yielded 6,270 ozs. of gold and 10,135 tons of tailings cyanided, 990 ozs ; making a total yield of 7,260 ozs. as compared with 7,207 ozs. in May and 7,176 ozs. in April.

Nandydroog.—8,302 tons of ore crushed yielded 6,520 ozs. of gold ; 2,290 tons of tailings cyanided, 680 ozs ; making a total yield of 7,200 ozs. as compared with 7,210 ozs. in May and 7,014 ozs. in April.

Mysore.—19,300 tons of ore crushed yielded 16,770 ozs of gold ; 16,274 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 2,267 ozs. of gold, making a total yield of 19,037 ozs as compared with 19,160 ozs. in May and 19,017 ozs. in April.

Champion Reef.—14,377 tons of ore crushed yielded 7,169 ozs. of gold ; 19,841 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 2,383 ozs. of gold making a total yield of 9,552 ozs. are compared with 9,555 ozs. in May and 9,543 ozs. in April.

Dharwar Reef.—1,193 tons of one crushed yielded 381 ozs of gold ; tailings discharged gave an average assay value of 3 cwts. 18 grns. There is now under construction units of large scale plant for treatment of accumulated tailings at this Company's Works which is expected will be erected in operation some time during August.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Bank D.D. is quoted at 1s. 3 15-16d ; 3½ per cent. Government Paper, at 94-5.

Shares.—Bank of Bengal is at 1,480.

Coal.—Baraboni is at 14½ ; Bhalwora, at 13¾ ; Kosoonda and Nyadi, at 31¼ ; Raneegunge, at 15½.

The Calcutta Tramways are at 60.

THE Huntingdonshire County Council has decided to purchase, as the site for county buildings, Cromwell House, Huntingdon, which contains the remains of the house in which the Protector was born.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—STORY—June 30, at Bangalore, William Edward Gray, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, to Mabel, second daughter of Mr. A. M. Story, of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department (retired).

DEATH.

SMITH—June 28, at Bangalore, Louisa, the beloved wife of A. F. Smith, I. S. M. D., Retired Military Assistant-Surgeon.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 0-40m., 1-41a. ; Low water, 6-40m., 7-50a.

Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage.

Bombay Light Horse : Opening of School of Arms, Cathedral Boy's High School, 6-15 p.m.

Maxim : " Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it."—B. Franklin.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p. m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m., p.m. ; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p. m. ; in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m. ; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Bombay Mud Sports, 5 30 p.m., opening day (weather permitting.) Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 1-36m., 2-23a. ; Low water, 7-24m., 8-35a.

Thursday, July 8.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Annual meeting, Bombay Branch Navy League, John Connon School, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. ; Sun sets 7h. 20m. ; High water, 2-28m., 5-7a; Low water 8-10m., 9-24a.

Friday, July 9.—Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-54a. ; Low water, 9-2m., 10-20a.

Saturday, July 10.—Laying of foundation stone of Bandmann Theatre, Junction of Queen's and Mathew Roads. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 4-33m., 4-46a. ; Low water 10-6m., 11-24a.

Sunday, July 11.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity, Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 5-46m., 5-44a. Low water, 11-24a.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot has arrived in Bombay and put up in a Bungalow on Malabar Hill.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 232 ; among them were, men 72, women 45, and children 115.

THEFT IN KALBADEVI.—A report has been made to the Police that a cupboard was broken open on Sunday and a tin box containing valuables to the extent of Rs. 2,560 was stolen from the room of Raghoji Kahanji, a clerk in the firm of Lalji Kahanji, Commission Agents, residing in Dabulkar's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (weather permitting) :—

Overture......	Lustspiel	Keler Bela
Selection......	The Cingalee................	Ivan Caryll
Romance ...	The Last Good Bye	Maretti
Valse	Wedding of the Winds...	Hall
Selection......	The Orchid	Monckton
Morceau	Chanson de Matin	Elgar

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

March	Under the Double Eagle......	Wager
Overture...	Rosamunde	Schubert
Two-Step...	The Mosquitoes Parade	Whitney
Valse	Tanz Geister........................	Vollstedt
Selection...	A Life on the Ocean	Binding
Valse	Herbststemming	Lincke
Polka	Boshaft.............................	Ziehrer

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The band of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, will play the following programme at 6-30 p. m. this evening :—

March.........	The Gladiators' Farewell...	Blakenberg
Overture	Zampa............................	Herald
Euph. Solo...	By the Fountain	Adams
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs.......	Ord. Hume
Valse	El Dorado	Royle
Cake Walk...	Brooklyn..........................	Thurban
Song	An Album Leaf	Wagner
Caprice	The Whistler and His Dog..............................	Pryor

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Mohammadi," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 8-30 a.m., the same day.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Consequent on the lecture on this subject, given under the auspices of the Catholic Federation on June 26, a meeting of those interested in the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies among the Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, was held last Saturday in St. Xavier's College. After a long and interesting discussion it was resolved that it was desirable to form one or more Societies for the benefit of members of the community and a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number was appointed in order to report on the lines on which practical work could be started :—Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. J. P. de Quadros, Rev. Fr. Flink, S.J., Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. Robert Conceicao, Mr. Selwyn, Rev. Fr. Gomes, Mr. David Thompson and Mr. F. L. Silva.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of February, March and April 1909 :—" X. T." Rs. 32; G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S. (retired) Rs. 30; Anonymous, Rs. 29-1 6 ; Vithaldas C. Zaveri, Rs. 20 ; R. G. Tilak, Rs. 15; Sirdar G. D. Panse, Rs. 10; Pranjivan A. Thacker, Rs. 10 ; Anonymous, Rs. 10 ; Sorabji J. Lalkaka, Rs. 7 ; W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S. Rs. 5; B. H. Hewett, Rs. 3 ; G. S. Manker, articles for the temple, wheat, flour and 41 pieces of cloth; Messrs Narayen Ganooji and Co. and Vora Raisia, cooked food for the inmates; Punja Jiwan, kurmura and maize ; and sweets from the following :—Sheth Tokersi Mulji, Messrs. Lakhumsi Napoo and Asu Devsi Hirsi Manek, Krishna Kumaji, and Bai Jeykore, Raimal Ubhaija.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Claim to a Large Estate.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

RUNCHORDAS TRIBHAWANDAS AND ANOTHER VS. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiffs:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Padshah, and Mr. Jayaker, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

For the Defendants :—Mr. Robertson and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Heralal.

The plaintiffs in this suit prayed that they might be declared to be now solely entitled to certain immovable property and also to a sum of Rs. 95,000 or the investments representing the same in the hands of the second defendant, the Accountant General of Bombay, with all accumulations of interest thereon since the death of Javerbai, and that the first defendant, the surviving executor of the will of Samaldas Nurseydas, deceased, had no share or interest therein, that the first defendant might be restrained from interfering with the plaintiffs in the management of the property or in the collection of the rents, &c., and that he might be ordered to pay over the said sum of Rs. 95,000, with all interest received by him, since the death of Javerbai, to the next friend of the plaintiffs, &c., who, as minors, sued by their mother and next friend, Luxmibai, widow of Tribhowandas Nurseydas, deceased.

The plaintiffs stated that, by a decree of the late Supreme Court of Bombay, dated 3rd September, 1852, in a partition suit filed by the plaintiffs' paternal grandfather, Nurseydas Devidas, against his brother, Munmohundas Devidas, it was decreed that as to two chawls at Chinch Bunder in Bombay, which were allotted to Nurseydas Devidas, the same should not be liable to be alienated by him, but should remain as a provision for the maintenance of his wife and children, and that upon the said Nurseydas Devidas attempting to assign or alienate the property, the rents or profits of the chawls should be received by his wife as her "stridhan" during her life, and should, on the death of Nurseydas and his wife, belong to the person or persons who, on his death, should be his heir or heirs according to Hindu law. By an indenture, dated 1st November 1852, the properties were conveyed by Munmohandas to Nurseydas Devidas upon the trusts and subject to the provision relating thereto. Subsequently, Javerbai, wife of Nurseydas, filed a suit against him and another in this Court, praying for a declaration that the said indenture might be set aside, and that the properties might be ordered to be delivered up to Javerbai.

The suit was decided in her favour, and she obtained possession of the properties. In 1868, a portion of the properties having been acquired by Government, for a public purpose, a sum of Rs. 95,700 was awarded as compensation and was deposited with the Accountant-General of Bombay, who was directed to pay the interest realised to Javerbai during her life. On the 8th April 1876, Nurseydas Devidas died, leaving him surviving, his widow Javerbai, and two sons, Tribhowandas Nurseydas and Samaldas Nurseydas. Samaldas died in August 1898, leaving him surviving, his widow but no issue. Samaldas, by his will, of which first defendant is the surviving executor purported to dispose of a half share of the sum of Rr. 95,700 and also a half share of the remaining portion of the properties, as though he had a vested interest therein, which was not the case. Tribhowandas Nurseydas died intestate in April 1899, leaving him surviving three sons, the plaintiffs, and one Vithaldas, since deceased, and his widow Luxmibai Javerbai, who died in February 1908, and the plaintiffs claimed that thereupon they became solely entitled to the remaining portion of the properties and the som of Rs. 95,700.

The first defendant, by his written statement, submitted to the Court the true construction of the decrees and documents in the case. He submitted that, on the death of Nurseydas Devidas, his heirs took a vested interest in the properties in question subject to the life interest of Javerbai. Tribhowandas and Samaldas separated in estate in the life-time of Tribhowandas. The properties could not be divided in Javerbai's life time, but the vested interest of Tribhowandas was held by them as tenants in common in equal shares. This defendant submitted that as executor of Samaldas, he was entitled to one moiety of Rs. 95,700, or the investments and accumulation of interest since the death of Javerbhai, and to one moiety of the immovable property in exhibit E to the plaint, etc.

The hearing was proceeded with.

A DECREE NISI FOR DIVORCE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

PERCIVAL SHAWWHARTON VS. ELLA CHLOE WHARTON AND ANOTHER.

For the plaintiff:—Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, instructed by Mr. S. J. Judah.

Yesterday his Lordship passed a decree "nisi" in the matrimonial suit of Percival Shaw Wharton, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, vs. Ella Chloe, his wife, and Henry Alexander Mountain, a bookmaker's clerk. Neither of the respondents appeared. The petitioner was married on 13th February 1901 in the Girgaum Mission Church, Bombay. He lived with his wife in Sankli Street, Byculla. There were three children (girls) of the marriage. The Court entrusted their custody to the father. Mountain was ordered to pay the costs; claim for damages was not pressed.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED TRESPASS IN A BURIAL GROUND.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr Justice Beaman.

IMPERATOR VS. RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL CHUNILAL AND ANOTHER.

Mustafa Rahim had charged, Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, President of the Broach Municipality, and Mr. Bhikhabhoy Vanmali, a member of that Municipality, with trespassing in a "Kabrastan" or place of sepulchre of the Mahomedan dead at the Zadestwar gate, with disintegrating the the tombs, throwing away the bones of the dead and thereby wounding the feelings of the Mahomedan community. Mr. J. A. G. Wales, District Magistrate of Broach, who disposed of the case, refused to frame a charge against the accused. The principal points from his decision have already been reported. Dissatisfied with the District Magistrate's decision, Mustafa made this application for revision against the order of acquittal of the accused passed by Mr. Wales.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in dismissing the application of Mustafa, observed that the Magistrate had come to the conclusion that there were no grounds for framing a charge against the accused, and he discharged them under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Now the point was whether that order of the Magistrate should be disturbed? The rule was, that no Court of Appeal would lightly substitute its own view of the evidence for the view of the Court which had the advantage of hearing and seeing the witness. The Magistrate had found that this prosecution was simply a device used in the hope of extorting some admission of the civil claim by exposing the Hindu President of the Municipality to the indignity of a criminal charge. The evidence which the complainant offered that the place was a sepulchre was wholly inconclusive. But admitting, as the Magistrate had remarked, that there were a few isolated and secret cases of burial in the course of many years upon this piece of property that would not be enough to constitute it a place of sepulchre within the meaning of Section 297 of the Penal Code. That argument was forcibly pressed upon their Lordships in the able and terse address of Mr. F. Sorabji Talayarkhan, (counsel for the accused, who appeared to oppose the application for revision,) and in his (Mr. Justice Batchelor's) opinion it was an argument which ought to be allowed. Mr. Motilal, the first accused, was only interested in the controversy as President of the Broach Municipality. The applicant had not made out any case for the exercise of the Appeal Court's Revisional Jurisdiction ; the application ought to be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in generally concurring with his learned brother, remarked that taking it for granted that all that the witnesses had said was true this point alone would not appear to his Lordship if they were to accept the definition of "trespass" in the Penal Code, to make out that offence on the part of the accused persons, who had gone upon their own Municipal ground to do their own Municipal business. Their Lordships had to remember that when the Section was comprehensively worded, the offence at which it struck was ultimately bound up with the commission of a "trespass" subject to that of deliberately offering an indignity to a corpse, or causing disturbance to a body of persons assembled for religious purposes. Failing to prove such trespass, it appeared to his Lordship that there was really no definite allegation that the accused intentionally offered indignity to the corpses ; much less was that proved. His learned brother had dealt very ably and fully with the whole case and he concurred in the conclusions he had arrived at.

The application was refused.

QUESTION OF MORTGAGE.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

BAPU HARIBHAI VS. BAI MANCHA.

For Plaintiff-appellant.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. Parekh.

For Defendant-respondent.—Mr. N. K. Mehta.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, District Judge of Broach. The plaintiff in this case, sued to redeem the lands described in the plaint by offering to pay by instalments what might be found due on the mortgage on taking accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The defendant contended that plaintiff had no right to institute this suit under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, as the principal means of his livelihood was not derived from agriculture.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Wagra, who ordered plaintiff to recover possession of the lands in suit. In appeal, the District Judge of Broach varied the decree of the Court of first instance. He said that three important questions had arisen in this suit ; firstly whether the plaintiff was an agriculturist ; secondly, whether he was entitled to the benefit of the Act ; and thirdly if he was, what rate of rent should be fixed under the Act. The evidence already recorded, had proved that the plaintiff derived his main source of income from land and was therefore an agriculturist within the meaning of the Act. The original owner and mortgagor was apparently a Pujari of Mahadeo's temple, who might, of course, have had other sources of income, agricultural or otherwise. The question of his status as an agriculturist, had not been raised. His interest in the lands was sold at a Court sale and was purchased by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to sue to redeem, and as he was an agriculturist, his suit would fall within the purview of the Act (Annaji vs. Bapuchand, I. L. R. 7 Bom. 520). Regarding the rate of rent, the District Judge held that it should be fixed at Rs. 4-8 per acre. The plaintiff had put it at Rs. 7-8 and the Sub-Judge had fixed it at Rs. 5 8. The District Judge said that in fixing the rent, he had taken into account that the rents of lands in the neighbourhood were subject to a considerable amount of fluctuation. Taking accounts on this basis, he ordered that plaintiff must pay Rs. 1,005-14-7 with interest to the defendant on redeeming the mortgage. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

STEALING PIECES OF CLOTH.

Inspector Guider charged Abdulla Isak and Hassam with stealing six pieces of drill, belonging to Raising Edaya, a Bania mukadam. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he went to the warehouse at Carnac Road, where he used to keep his goods and found that a bale of drill had been broken open and six pieces of the cloth stolen. Information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused. The accused pointed out two of the pieces of cloth which they had concealed in another godown. Three other pieces of cloth were also recovered from some tindals to whom the accused had sold them. The accused pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Dorabji Framji Mofaram, proprietor of the Trial Milk Supply and Dairy Company, charged Kanai Biseshwar, a Pardeshi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two bills of Rs. 14-8. Mr. Paymaster, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Boyce, Pleader, defended the accused. The accused was employed as a bill collector by the complainant. In May last he was given two Bills for Rs. 14-8 which he recovered but failed to pay the amount to the complainant. He was fined Rs. 40.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalved, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

FRAUD BY A WARD CLERK.

His Worship yesterday disposed of the case in which Edulji Rustomji Gazdar, lately a Ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality, stood charged with misappropriation in respect Rs. 1,212, the amount of three bills.

Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister defended the accused.

The accused had collected the amount in 1901 and absconded. He was arrested in Calcutta and brought to Bombay.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment said that the prosecution had not pressed for a severe sentence and the accused's Barrister had asked the Court to deal with him leniently this being his first offence and the money having been made good by his relatives. It was also urged that he had led an honest life for the last eight years. His Worship would give him a chance to reform by giving him the option of a fine. He was fined Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAID ON GAMBLERS' DEN.

Inspector Patterson charged Abdul Gafoor and ten others with gambling in a common gaming house kept by the first accused.

Inspector Patterson, with Sub-inspector Sargon, and a number of native policemen entered the house, No. 17, at Bapty Road, where all the accused were arrested playing.

The first accused was fined Rs. 45 with the option of 15 days' regorous imprisonment, while the others were fined Rs. 25 each with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. C. Jamsetji (Chairman), and S. P. Jeswandas.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 19 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Motilal J. S. Shroff.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including one in which four persons were charged with begging for alms in a public place. The accused were convicted. One of them was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and J. D. D. Almeida.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H. Part heard.
949-08 Smetham B and Co Krishna Shamkrishna vs Radhabai widow, Chitnis M and M. Part heard.
44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another M B Chothia.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, a firm, vs S B Fraser and Co, a partnership firm Thakordas and Co.
981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani and another Payne and Co.
322-06 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Thakerdas and Co

Long Causes.

293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamiatram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09 Hiralal and T Balkrishna Gapal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N

Long Causes.

967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhunkorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.
230-06 Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and M
406-09 Payne and Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Baldeo Mills, Ltd, and others Mulla and M
649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Takoor and another Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1036-08 In person Partab Amerchand and another vs Stains Louis Demello and another. Part heard.
57-09 Shroff D and D Jehangir M Cursetji and others vs Waghji Cooverji another.
261-09 T A Gandy Haji Ahmed Haji Vaidya vs Oosman Haji Abdozi Sutar Little and Co.
365-09 N B Vakil Mahomed Ismail Morleau vs Kanji Virji Javad In person.
366 09 Payne and Co Cassamalli J Peerbhoy vs Dayabhoy Tapidas Raghavaya B and D.
413-09 Mulla and M Alois Schweiger and Co Ld vs Akbarally Ebrahimji and others.
414-09 Wadia V and Co Vatchaghandi and Sons a firm vs Narayen Visram and Co a firm.
428-09 Jehangir M and S Nowrosji Cowasji Golwalla vs Framrose Jamshedji Aga and others
421-09 Jehangir and S Nowroji Jehangir Framji vs Nawabzada Nasrula Khan.
436-09 Dickshit D and S Madhowji Josang vs Haridas Narandas.
447 09 Ardeshir H Dal and Jamnadas Vijbhukandas vs Ahmed Ismail Munshi T A Gandy.

Undefended New Long Causes.

375-09 Captain and V Thaker Ghellabhoy Monji vs Shah Nathalal Maganlal.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

115 06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B. and Co.

Long Causes.

336-08. Jehangir M George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.
345-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Chaturbhuj Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.
761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P.
310-09—Crawford B and Co., Nesserwanji Merwanji Panday and others vs Maneckji Jeevanji Master and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Hearing Objections and Surcharges to the Account.

581 04 Madhowji K and Co Velbai, vs Callianji Shivjibhoy Bhaisanker K and G

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai widow and others, Smetham B and Co.
28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.
628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rakhmabai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.
738-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.
945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
344-08 Captain and V Walbai, widow, vs Heerbai, widow, and others Bhaisunker, K and G Thakerdas and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

52-09 Nanu H and Co Suleman Mulla Dawood vs Ahmed Hoosein, the firm and another M B Chothia.

(Before the Prothonotary).

Investigation of Pauperism.

2-09 In person Ladibai widow vs Gangabai widow.
8-09 In person Bai Gomabai widow vs Jetha Mulji Nanu H and Co.

A GREAT sturgeon ("Accipenser Huso") was taken in the Caspian Sea last month. It weighed a ton and a half and yielded over 1½ cwts. of caviare, worth on the spot about £200.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

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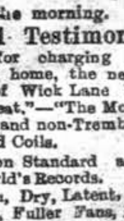

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A. Geddie, sailed on Monday for Jedah, via Karachi with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H. McClelland, sailed on Monday for Sourabaya in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,563 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer D'Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 3rd July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour...... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack,...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 5.

Ahmadi ....1640.........Hughes ....B & P S N Co
Ayuthia.........694 Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
City of Karachi......3563 .Snow...Killick Nixon & Co
D'Baldinno......2684......Maganzini ......F & R S N Co
Ger........751 Andreasen.........F F Campbell & Co
Nizam.........2041.........Toms..........T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda...........1961 Cross ....M M & Co
Ormley....................2730.........W & A Graham & Co
Orissa.......3525.........Kedslie ....Java...9-7 M M & Co
Pundit......3832 ...Cribbin ....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan......2566Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saiti......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry...2840...Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Tannenfels......3466 Caretens.................W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hidalgo	2761	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	7-7	J Finlay & Co
C & R	Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Dunkirk	15-7	J Finlay & Co
F	DiegoSuarez	2498	Duron	Genoa	6-7	J Mackintosh & Co
G	Mohammadi	1251	Gore	Zanzibar	6-7	B & P S N Co
H	Elba		Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War Repairing		
K	Shah Ameer	1922	Piget	Mauritius via Karachi	16-7	B & H S N Co
L	Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	16-7	M M & Co
M	Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	10-7	P & O Co
P	Wildenfels	3552	Denber	Karachi	10-7	W & A G & Co
O	Barbara	2444	Vass	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2	Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	14-7	W & A Graham & Co
4	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	3-7	M M & Co
5	Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	10-7	K Nixon & Co
6	Moyori Maru	2736	Richardson	Kobe	7-7	N Y Kaisha
7	Sofala	3436	Babb	Java	8-7	M M & Co
9	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	12-7	M M & Co
10&11	Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	7-7	P & O Co
13	Caledonia	8529	Powell	China	21-7	P & O Co
16	Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	Hull	10-7	W & A Graham & Co

Offside G

Naseri...912 ...LeMeiure ...P Gulf...12-7 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...524...Mahomed Karachi 9-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland...760 Ebrahim. Marmogoa 10-7 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	D Balduino s ...... City of Karachi s..	Maganzini ... Snow	Genoa, &c L'pool, June 10

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Lhasa s .... Itaura s .... Rahmani s.........	McDiarmid ... McClelland ... Geddie.........	Karachi Saurabaya Jedah, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.
,, Ahmadi, for Jedah, &c.
,, City of Karachi, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Isebia from Hongkong left Colombo on the 5th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
29	Clan Sinclair	Liverpool
July		
1	Camberwell	London
1	Barenfels	Antwerp
3	Morven	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—14 bales silk-waste and kakoon, K Nixon and Co ; 248 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 24 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 43 bales wool, T Chimandas ; 22 bales wool, K Balkisondas ; 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 475 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 55 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 42 bales wool H. Mitha and Co ; 58 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 25 bales cotton, N Damji, 44 tons oilcake, The New Mofussil Co ; 400 cwts turmeric, J Lukhmidas ; 204 cwts gum, R Damji.

City of Karachi s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—6,960 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,712 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

Ben Vrackie s—2,125 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hidalgo s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

Hidalgo s—220 bales cotton, A Morritz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—500 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri ; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, 2,060 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—7 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy ; 450 bales cotton-waste, H Baijnath and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Widenfels s—75 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 1,155 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 1,042 bales cotton, waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 500 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co ; 4 cwts dry guts, H A Oomer ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 45 cwts bone-smews, R Kaderbhoy ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed and 4,423 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wildenfels s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 199 cwts tallow, H A Oomer.

Barbara s—2,000 cwts ; castorseed, N Laloobhoy ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, T Motilal ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste, N Damji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—73 cases salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—3,240 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—5 bales piece-goods, G Ebrahim and Co ; 100 cwts gum and 10 1/2 cwts goozul, P Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—83 chests opium, G Shobhagmal.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—383 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Delhi s—5 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Moyori Maru s—109 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909.

MANGANESE ORE.

Three bulky numbers of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India have been issued this week, dealing exclusively with the manganese ore deposits of this country. The whole of this extensive treatise is from the pen of Mr. L. Leigh Fermor, who considers his subject from every possible point of view. First and most formidable of these numbers is devoted to mineralogy, the second to geology, the mode of occurrence and origin, and the third to economics and mining. The two first then are of scientific value only, the last is that which will most interest the business-man and the speculator. Although it has been long known that ores of manganese exist in various widely-separated parts of India, yet it was not until 1891 that any serious attempt was made to work them. In that year operations were begun in Vizagapatam, the first export of ore being recorded in 1892. Since then prospecting over various parts of India has led to the discovery of many other deposits and to the opening up of both of the newly-discovered deposits and of those previously known. From year to year the production of manganese-ore has increased, so that now India has taken first place among the manganese producing countries of the world. Mr. Fermor regrets that, as so often happens when a particular set of mineral deposits is first opened up, our knowledge of them did not increase commensurately with the development of the industry, and the geological evidence made available by the opening up of the manganese quarries was neglected. It was in consequence of this that the Director of the Geological Survey deputed Mr. Fermor to investigate the manganese-ore deposits in India, and that he has now produced his valuable monograph. Almost every deposit, it seems, has its own peculiarities and interesting features, structural, mineralogical or petrological, and such details of the structure of each deposit as can be given, are given and will be found of use to the mining community, in helping to the rational development of the deposits.

Mr. Fermor thinks it probable that the existence of manganese-ores in India has been recognised by the people from time immemorial. They probably regarded them as a sort of iron-ore and made some use of them both in iron-smelting and for colouring glass and enamels as well as occasionally confounding them with Surma or antimony sulphide, then using them for colouring the eyebrows black. When at Mahableshwar, Mr. Fermor found that the local iron-smelters told him they used to put certain amount of it into the charge when smelting iron. Further an anonymous writer states that there is a tradition amongst these Dhavads that the Phoenicians used to carry away manganese-ore from India. The use is known at present day of manganiferous iron-ores and manganese-ores at Ghogra, in the Jubbulpore district in the production of a steely iron known as kheri, and of the ores of Gosalpur in the same district by local glass-blowers. From this and other similar evidence it is concluded that ores of manganese must long have been known to, and worked by, the natives of India. But, for whatever purpose worked, the total amount of ore extracted at any one place can never have been very large. The first definite record, however, of the discovery and working of the ore, seems to be the account given by Captain F. Jenkins in 1829 of the ores found in crystalline limestone in the Pench river and to the north of Kumari. Both these localities are in the Nagpur district, latter being doubtless the Junawani ore-band. In the ensuing years many fresh discoveries were made in various parts of India. The first attempt of any European to work any of the Indian deposits was made by Mr. C. W. McMinn, when Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, who in 1884 sank a number of pits at Gosalpur in order to ascertain the extent of the deposits. Further operations were discontinued. With the advent of the nineties, the period of men prospecting may be said to have ended and the manganese industry proper, in which mining began, Mr. Turner, formerly Collector of Vizagapatam, forming a syndicate to work what are now known as the Kodur mines, his attention to the deposit being drawn by noticing the Railway contractors breaking up blocks of manganese ore for use as ballast.

The history and output of the various ventures throughout the country are duly set forth together with numerous tables of statistics, and then Mr. Fermor gives us his ideas as to the prospects of the industry. He has no fears concerning present depression, for notwithstanding bad times at intervals, he is convinced that in manganese mining India has a long and prosperous future before it. Considering the sudden leap in the production he concludes that India has captured a considerable proportion of the world's market, so that even with the drop in prices the production is not likely to fall again as low as in 1905. He believes that from twenty to thirty years will be required for the working out of the ores at present in sight by open-cast methods. When he made this calculation, however, he had not seen the Sandur deposits. There can be no doubt as to the existence of large quantities of manganese ore, mostly second grade however, in the hills of this State, but making allowance for these he would increase his true limit, but not up to thirty to fifty years as he thought probable before the boom. Mr. Fermor, in discussing the labour problem laments the absence of mining castes. The difficulty of obtaining an abundant supply of good mining labour, he partly attributed to the fact that the ancient mining industries of India have so long since decayed almost to the point of disappearance, that there are very few people left whose caste work is mining. The consequence is that most of the coolies at present employed on the manganese mines have some other hereditary profession or trade, to which they like to revert at intervals. This particularly applies to the agriculturists, who have to absent themselves from the mines at certain times of the year, so as to attend to the sowing and reaping of their crops. A further result of the coolies employed on the mines not being hereditary miners is that they have no hereditary mining skill to bring to their work. Nevertheless it often happens that whole families belonging to non-mining castes work on the manganese mines. Some of the children spend nearly the whole of their time on the mines practically from thier birth and hence it is hoped will grow to look upon mining as their legitimate and proper occupation, and from these the evolution of a new mining caste during the next generation or two may be anticipated.

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MUNICIPAL MOTOR TAXES. The Bombay Corporation has this month to consider the report of the Committee appointed in November last in regard to a proposal for the increase on the wheel tax on motors in Bombay. Taking the opinion of Dr. Sukhia first, it can be instantly dismissed because he has not yet recognized that taxation is not intended as a spiteful weapon and that the chief danger to pedestrians in Bombay is caused by their incurable habit of walking in the parts of the road where traffic is thickest, and ignoring all warnings charm the motor horn never so wisely. As to the statement that "such vehicles wear out roads earlier and to a much greater extent," Dr. Sukhia is bold to state so definitely his pronouncement on a subject on which persons competent to give an opinion are divided. As a matter of fact engineers have become more or less agreed that it is not so much the motor vehicles which do the damage as that the roads are improperly constructed to withstand reasonable traffic. Certainly this is so in Bombay where the roads are unsatisfactory. A gentle shower is enough to show that the surface of the roads consists of little mounds and hollows, in the latter of which water collects in pools. Were the roads properly made and repaired such would not be the case, there would be proper drainage and therefore there would be none of the large patches where water has been allowed to lie and rot the road, so making it susceptible to the most injurious bullock-cart traffic which abounds in Bombay. The majority report of the Committee take it that since a Committee has been appointed an increase must follow and recommend that the tax should be increased from Rs. 5 per quarter to Rs. 11 or in other words to the sum charged for horse-drawn vehicles. The reason for so doing, however, is somewhat vaguely expressed, for when the tax is proposed to be increased because motor cars cover an "extensive area," it seems somewhat as if a charge were being made for problematical damage done to roads outside the municipal limits. As a matter of fact by increasing the wheel tax on motors to the same amount as that charged for horse drawn vehicles, it is working on basis of an unfair standard. The narrow wheels of the latter, even when rubber tyred, are infinitely more prone to damage the road surface as is proved by the ruts caused by such wheels, and in addition should be considered the cutting and pounding action of the horses' shoes which may be taken as doing damage equal to the wheels. Thus in horse vehicles the Rs. 11 tax is spread over eight damaging points, whereas in motors it is only spread over four, and these of such a nature that the damage they do is, point for point, less than any one of the eight. On the face of it, therefore, the old tax of Rs. 5 is equitable and the increase justifies the protest of the Motor Union. If, however, the increased Rs. 6 on motors is earmarked for the salary of a Hercules who shall turn a river through the Roads Department of the Municipality the motorists will have no objection to paying it, for it might result in good roads properly maintained in Bombay, and this would mean a very large reduction in the tyre bill which the present state of affairs makes ruinous.

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CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY. Mr. Richard Arthur, M.P., who is the President of the Immigration League of Australasia, writes a somewhat indignant letter to a London contemporary, in which he deals in a terse and interesting manner with a subject of imperial interest. Mr. Arthur's attention has been called to a statement in the Press that the Canadian Minister of the Interior is going to England to arrange for carrying out the policy of the Dominion Government to secure only the best class of British immigrants, chiefly agriculturists with capital. Certainly, Canada can hardly be blamed for seeking the means, which she considers most conducive to the profitable development of her large uncultivated areas, but in this instance if she be successful, she is clearly robbing not only the mother-country but the rest of the Empire to an unfair degree. Whether her scheme will be successful is the point. Mr. Arthur thinks it will. "Why," he asks, "should the daughter, States seek to skim off the cream of the English rural population and reject all others? They are far from doing any service to the mother-country by acting in this way. I do not advocate that the Colonies should be the dumping grounds for the pauper and criminal classes, but I believe that the Colonial Government should go out of their way to receive and dispose of a certain number of the people from the overcrowded British cities. This is where my scheme to emigrate town lads would be found eminently practicable and satisfactory. Take the average, not the picked, city lad who is prepared to leave England, and place him on a Colonial farm, there to be turned into a good agriculturist." Mr. Arthur strikes the right note when he says the Colonies have no right to demand more than the average. The mother-country must not be too generous lest she deplete too far her own forces, for from her weakness her children must surely suffer as well as herself However, although one does not know what inducements Canada is prepared to offer one ventures to think their scheme will not have such far-reaching effect as Mr. Arthur seems to fear. The class Canada wants, the best type of agricultural worker, preferably with a little capital, is a type which at home has little difficulty in finding employment which will yield a comfortable living. The ranks of the agricultural workers are not so many that any of the best men need look far for situations, while no class is more conservative and stay-at-home, and so none do the claims of friends and life-long associations appeal more strongly. It is the discontented worker who is the most likely to emigrate and for that reason the emigration agent is far more likely to meet a ready response from the overcrowded towns, where competition is keen and remunerative employment difficult to find.

◆

THE FIGHT FOR THE ASHES. The third Test Match, which resulted on Saturday last in a fine victory for the Australians, seems to have had a sensational finish. When the visitors entered upon their second venture, the balance in their favour was only the narrow margin of six runs. Nor did the situation appear at all hopeless for the Home team, when that second venture of the Australians' realised 207. The English Eleven had to make 213 to equalise their opponents' total, which was not a very formidable task, considering that in Fry, Hobbs, Maclaren, Tyldesley, and Sharp, the Home team possessed no mean array of batsmen. But they seemed to have failed most unaccountably in their second attempt, the effort realising a poor 87. The worn state of the wicket and the absence, through the injured back, of Jessop, no doubt badly handicapped the vanquished, but it could be no excuse for the extremely sorry show they made. When the last English wicket fell the spectators must have found it a little difficult to realise that so strong a batting combination should have had so cheap a dismissal. Cotter and Macartney, who secured the grand analyses of 5 for 38 and 4 for 27 respectively in the second innings, seem to have held the English batsmen at their mercy, and recalled for the Australians the halcyon days of Spofforth and of Giffen. The visitors have won two out of three Tests, and judging from the miserable collapses of English batsmen and the grand form shown by the Australian bowlers, there is little doubt that the "Fight for the Ashes" will result in the visitors' triumph.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins does not go home in the ensuing Puja holidays. He stays in Calcutta as one of the Vacation Judges.

Sir T. R. Wynne is expected at Simla about the 13th instant, after visiting Bombay on the 9th and Poona on the 10th.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 43,168 has been sanctioned for certain additions and alterations at Dip station on the Bhopal State Railway.

Sir John Hewett, will preside over a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council during his forthcoming visit to Allahabad. The meeting will be held on the 24th instant.

As no such coin as one pie existed in Hyderabad State inconvenience was experienced by the post offices in the sale of their pies post cards which involved taking a dub and some cowries and consequently an order was issued that not less than two post cards at a time could be sold. As a one pie coin is now minted and current, this restriction has been withdrawn.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

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NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, June 20.

In the University senate three days ago a most important innovation was proposed—nothing less than the establishment of free university education. The matter was brought forward in the form of a motion by Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, who moved :—

"That in view of the State (in the interest of the people as a whole) contributing so large a proportion of the cost of the University, and in view of the fact that the fees at present charged make it possible for only the comparatively wealthy classes in the community to take advantage of the State subsidies, and as this Senate considers that intellectual merit, and not the ability to pay fees, should be the deciding factor in the granting of State assistance to individuals for their higher education, the Senate requests the Council to consider the advisability of petitioning the Government of Victoria for additional annual grants to the funds of the University and to allow of the abolition of all fees." The mover said his proposal would mean that the Government would have to provide about £12,000 per annum in addition to its ordinary University grant of £3,500. In order to ensure that only the best possible intellects would benefit by a system of free university education the standard of the senior public examination would have to be raised, and it might be advisable to charge a very low entrance fee so as to regulate the number of candidates. The speaker pointed out that the question of the establishment of free university instruction was one of the planks in the platform of the Australian Natives' Association and the Labor party, and said there were many people in Victoria who were anxious that persons with brains should have every facility towards entering the more remunerative professions. The present system was quite anomalous. Two-thirds of the cost of the University was provided by the mass of the people and the absurdity of the position arose when it was considered that there were men at the University who took about eight years to do the medical course who qualified for their degrees by effluxion of time, so to speak—(laughter)—to the exclusion of others who were better fitted, but were shut out owing to their inability to meet the fees. Under a system of free university instruction a stop must be put to the present practice of practically granting Government scholarships to inefficients. The system also would relieve the intellectual but poor student of one of his principal burdens. The fee of £20 was not, of course, the entire expense of a student's year, but its abolition would greatly assist the poor worker. Mr. Wilkinson proceeded to refer to the success which the system he advocated had achieved in America and elsewhere, and contended that the change would receive the approval of Parliament. The motion was seconded by Mr. T. W. Adeney, M. A., who pointed out that the present proposal had been advocated by Professor Pearson 30 years ago in his report on educational reform in the State. The proportion of University students to the rest of the community in Victoria was as 1 to 1173, while in Germany the figures were 1 to 760, and in America 1 to 590. The Rev E. J. B. White opposed the proposal. He urged that free university education would involve a compulsory clause, and he was of opinion that the proposal would not bring about the reforms desired by the mover. The present system of granting State scholarships was bad, as no provision was made for recouping the State in respect of the capital expended.

At this point of the discussion the attention of the warden (Dr. T. P. M'Inerney) was called to the state of the house. It was found that there was not a quorum of members present and further consideration of the motion was adjourned till the next meeting of the senate.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTISM.

Major General Hoad, at Menzies' Hotel on Thursday night, in responding to the toast of his health, made some interesting observations upon the defence question. He said that having seen something of the great struggle between the Japanese and Russians in Manchuria and the carnage of battle fields, he must say he hoped they would never see war in Australia or in any part of the Empire. The best way to prevent it was to be ready. Readiness would be a great saving, but it necessitated organisation and training in peace time, also expense, but not to an extent that would not readily be met by the people of Australia, the more readily if they were convinced that the preparations were on right lines. There must be a true appreciation of the probable and possible attacks that might be made. Defence would require to be largely by the citizen soldiery, and he was certain that, given reasonable opportunities and facilities for training, the men of Australia would respond patriotically to any extent required. That need not, and should not, to interfere any appreciable extent with the industrial progress and development of the country. He could not there discuss what steps should be taken in connection with the national training, but unboubtedly the principal asset would be the young man. Good work had already been done by cadet corps, and, speaking a full knowledge of the beneficial results achieved, he wished to say, "Well done, boys of Australia!" If a conflict should ever come they would realise to a fuller extent the value of the training of the cadets. It was reassuring, in regard to Miniature Rifle shooting to know that the Commonwealth Government was erecting throughout Australia hundreds of these rifle ranges on school grounds. He was not an alarmist in any way. He hoped there never would be war, but there might be. That involved the honor and freedom of our people, and we must be ready to say to any enemy, "Hands off!" The best way to ensure that was by continuity of the defence policy in the country we loved so well. The retiring president, Mr. W. B. Grey Smith, in replying to the toast of his health, said they had exalted sport at the expense of national defence. They could work both in together very well. To neglect defence entirely amounted to criminal negligence, and might lead to disaster. It was the duty of every able bodied man in the community to take his place in the line. He trusted the Commonwealth Ministry would make defence the first plank in its platform. To be effective, the defence policy must be continuous.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Next to the initiation of an adequate naval construction programme and the settlement of a national plan for perfecting the youth of the Commonwealth in rifle shooting and essential military field work the gravest defence problem for Australia is the supply and training of officers. It would be madness in the present condition of affairs to greatly expand the senior cadets, revive the militia and create a National Guard unless this officer's problem is solved or partially solved at the same time. The professional advisers of the last three or four Governments have said little on the subject in public, but to their responsible Ministers their warnings have been growing in insistence and emphasis. Even if one's survey be confined to the hopelessly insufficient forces already enrolled, the position is most alarming. The shortage of officers in the existing militia and volunteer establishments was on 31st December, 1907, no fewer than 329 ; and the improvement since is not considerable. Many of the senior officers now occupying the chief commands and administrative posts are too old for their responsibilities. They are retained for various reasons, amongst others this—that if they all went on the retired list and a number of juniors received promotion, a crisis would be precipitated. There are really not enough qualified men available to take the latters' places. Smart young Australians simply leave the defence forces out of their calculations when choosing a career. The monetary rewards do not attract them, and they do not see in the service that fine opportunity for distinction and fame which the Englishman, the American and the Canadian sees in the army of his homeland. Whatever the cause, the naked truth is that the dearth of capable Australian military officers constitutes so serious a danger that the entire situation must be dealt with by the Government without a moment's delay. In the past the officering of regiments has been met in haphazard fashion, which would not do credit to a Liliputian South American Republic. A few officers would be imported from England ; an appeal would be made by a State commandant to some well-to-do young squatters or to professional or business men to accept commissions and "cram" some more or less unsuitable text-books ; and a few officers' instruction classes would be started and disgracefully overworked sergeant-majors from English regiments would be called on to instruct a number of crude and lazy lieutenants. Sometimes half a dozen or less of the more promising men were sent to England or India for special courses of training in the expectation that they would return to Australia and leaven their comrades with the latest military learning and practice. More recently, larger and more systematic schools of instruction—notably those so excellently conducted by Major Bruche in Victoria—have enabled a step in advance of older methods to be taken. But these, while improving the efficiency of the militia and volunteer officers already in the service, have not drawn the hundreds of fresh officers require to regenerate partially trained corps.

The endowment by Sydney University of a Chair of Military Science, whose occupant, Colonel Foster, began a pioneer course in March, 1907, was another stride towards beneficent reforms. The eagerness with which Colonel Foster's lectures are followed and the anxiety displayed to attend them are signs that the officers now holding commissions realise the heavy handicap under which the present system of training compels them to labor. But the endowment of a chair here and there at a university, and the multiplication of schools of instruction which last for a few days in some of the big centres in the larger States, do not fully meet the situation which is now before the country. What is needed is first, the establishment of an Australian military college with a proper staff of teachers, in some district away from the big cities, where plenty of open country is available for practical work ; and, second, an improvement in the whole status and prospects of the Australian military profession, by means of a pensions fund and a gradation of rewards such as shall attract the best that our colleges and universities can provide.

OUR NEXT VICEROY.

Lord Dudley is being named in current gossip, both in London and Calcutta, as a possible successor to Lord Minto as a viceroy of India. The fact that his service in Australia is still measured only by months (writes the Melbourne "Age") does not appear to be taken into account. The Indian post is so important and exacting and in particular circumstances so difficult to fill that the home Government would probably think only of getting the right man irrespective of any temporary inconvenience caused by his transfer from another part of the Empire. Lord Grey and Earl Carrington have also been mentioned, but the former desires to remain in Canada and Lord Carrington now provided with a Ministerial office would scarcely be equal to the physical strain of official service in India. A more likely man is Lord Selborne. He is, or was, a Tory, but his administrative policy as High Commissioner of South Africa pleased his Liberal masters in Downing street, and justified further trust in his political discretion. The British Government are said to be seriously considering the question of recommending that one of the younger sons of the Prince of Wales be trained to represent the Royal Family in India. The idea has frequently been urged as a step that would "appreciably strengthen British rule in a country where, owing to caste and other traditions, the personal influence of a Royal prince would be greater than that of the ablest political representative of the Crown."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation has been the theme of gossip in city and country in South Australia ever since the alliance between the Liberals and the Labor Party was brought to an end, and Mr. Peake formed a Government entirely from the ranks of his own party. Speculation is rife as to what will happen when the new Ministry meets the House of Assembly five weeks hence. It is definitely known that the Labor Party will not support the Peake Cabinet, and that an attempt will be made by the leader of that organisation as soon as the session begins to dismiss it from office. The Butler party—which last session constituted the direct Opposition—have not yet had a meeting to consider the position, but privately several of its members have announced their intention of voting against Mr. Peake. However, it is expected that before the session opens Mr. Butler will convene a meeting, and that the action of the whole party will be governed by the decision of the majority on that occasion. The Labor Party have at present 19 members, if Mr. Crush is included. He has not yet arrived in Adelaide from the Northern Territory, and he has not actually joined the caucus but he was elected as a Labor member, and the general expectation is that he will throw in his lot with that body, although the fact that his friend and colleague, Mr. S. J. Mitchell, is a member of the Ministry may have some influence upon him. Should Mr. Ryan be returned for Torrens there will be 20 Labor members in the Assembly. That will mean that every other member of the House must be present and must vote with the Ministry in order to give them a majority. If one other member elects to help in the effort to throw the Ministry out, or if two of the other side are absent when the vote is taken Mr. Peake must be defeated. Similarly, if the Labor Party can but obtain the promise of one outsider to support them during the rest of the session they will be able to form a Government which will be strong enough to hold possession of the Treasury benches until the prorogation after which, of course, they will be safe until the general election. The Labor Party have made up their minds that none of their party shall take the post of Chairman of Committees, so that whether the House is sitting with the Speaker or with the Chairman in the chair their following will remain intact. The position is an extremely complicated one, and as far as can be judged at present the problem of stable leadership is of a character that can only be solved by a general election.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

As showing the great increase which has taken place in the value of agricultural land in South Australia during the last few years, the following story of a Green's Plain farm will prove interesting :—Mr. Peter Allen, M. P., when he was elected to the House of Assembly in succession to Mr. H. A. Grainger in 1901 was a member of the Land Board and owned a farm of 800 acres in the district named. He had worked the property for a long time. Feeling, however, that he must devote the whole of his time to his Parliamentary duties he determined to sell his land and the purchaser was Mr. T. Elix. The amount paid for it, which was the full value at that period was £210 an acre. Mr. Elix kept the farm until last year, and in the meanwhile reaped a succession of good crops from it which gave him a splendid interest on his original outlay. A year ago, however, he thought it wise to accept an offer from a neighbour of £6-10 an acre, the added value in the intervening period having been £3,200. The second purchaser last season put in 400 acres of wheat, which yielded at the rate of over 20 bushels to the acre, or a monetary return of about £5 an acre. The expense of cropping and reaping would not exceed £1 an acre, so that the profit can safely be put down at £1,600, which is not bad interest on a capital expenditure for the farm of £5,200, especially as the other 400 acres of the property were under fallow. It is almost needless to say that the owner of the land to-day would not take anything like the amount he gave for it and indeed he recently refused an offer of £9 per acre. This appreciation in value has been brought about by a combination of circumstances, included among them being good seasons, better methods of farming enhanced prices for wheat and lambs, and, perhaps most of all, the judicious use of phosphates. The increase of value in this case is only typical of the general advance in prices, not only in the Green's Plains districts but all over the country with Goyder's line of rainfall in South Australia. It is difficult to be believed that any other country in the world can show such a record of success as that which has attended the efforts of South Australian farmers during the last few years. The desire of all is that this period of prosperity may long continue. There is certainly no need for anyone to go beyond the borders of the State to win success on the land. It was only a few days ago that a Victorian farmer was speaking in terms of the highest eulogy of the ability, of the South Australian agriculturist in the direction of making his holding profitable.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

It is to be hoped that it will be fine on Saturday afternoon next when Brigadier-General Barker will lay the foundation stone of Mr. Bandmann's new Grand Opera House near the new railway bridge. So much opposition was made to former sites which were chosen by Mr. Bandmann that it is gratifying that the Improvement Trust should have granted a site where he can be certain of a house for his companies for Bombay amusements should benefit largely thereby.

INDIAN ANARCHY IN ENGLAND.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN LONDON.

Protecting Indian Officials.

FEELING IN INDIA.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

Special precautions have been taken to guard Lord Morley and the chief India Office officials.

The inquest will take place to-day, and the funeral of Sir Curzon-Wyllie at Richmond at noon to-morrow.

The funeral of Dr. Lalcaca will take place on Thursday.

LATER.

At the inquest on the late Sir Curzon-Wyllie to-day, the prisoner was absent. The verdict of wilful murder was returned.

Evidence showed that the weapon used was a Belgian automatic pistol. Examination showed that the attempt at suicide was genuine. The other weapon found on the assassin was a Colt, purchased in London by a man answering to the description of Dinghra.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that three Indian students have disappeared from lodgings in London since Friday, and that the police are tracing them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

In his evening sermon at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, yesterday, Reverend Gillan referred to the London outrage. While condemning it in unmeasured terms he hoped that the result would not be in alienating Anglo-Indian sympathies from the Indians. His text was, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, JULY 5.

At a crowded public meeting of Ajmer citizens, resolutions were passed expressing abhorrence at the sad assassination of Colonel Sir William Curzon-Wyllie who was connected with Ajmer for many years in various capacities; eulogising his virtues and noble qualities; and conveying the deepest sympathy with Lady Wyllie, to whom the following telegram was despatched :—"To-day Ajmer citizens, assembled in public meeting, at Frevor Town Hall, express abhorrence at the dastardly assassination of Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie for whom Ajmer and Rajputana entertain the deepest respect and convey profound sympathy, tendering condolence in your sad bereavement."

THE UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Inclusion of Southern Rhodesia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Botha, who is now en route for England, will open negotiations with the Chartered Company, with a view to the inclusion of Southern Rhodesia in United South Africa, the Transvaal paying compensation to the Company. A Bulawayo paper mentions £20,000,000 sterling as the amount to be paid.

THE JAPANESE SUGAR FRAUDS.

Diet Members Sentenced.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A telegram from Tokio states that twenty-three members of the Diet have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from three to ten months, for complicity in the sugar frauds.

END OF A NAVAL FIASCO.

French Battleship Launched.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The battleship "Danton," the launch of which in May proved a fiasco, has now been successfully launched at Brest.

MORE EARTHQUAKES AT MESSINA.

Three Sharp Shocks.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Three further sharp earthquake shocks have occurred at Messina.

THE UNITED STATES TAXES.

Tea Duty Deleted.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The United States Senate has deleted the tea and coffee tax from the revised tariff.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left for Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day and the s.s. "Mongolia," left for Colombo and Australia also at 3 p.m., to-day.

MR. WILL CROOKS, M.P., has arranged to leave England in September next for a tour round the world.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Russian Troops Advance.

FIGHTING NEAR TEHERAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Russian force leaving Baku, consists of a regiment of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry with a battery of guns. The Commander's instructions emphasise that the exclusive object of the force is to protect the Russian and Foreign Legations, institutions and subjects and enjoin non-interference in the political struggle.

LONDON, JULY 5.

A skirmish between the revolutionaries and the Shah's Cossacks, involving a score of casualties, has occurred at Shahabad, only sixteen miles from Teheran. The two main forces of the revolutionaries are on the point of effecting a junction at Shahabad.

Sardar Assad has replied to further British and Russian efforts to dissuade him from advancing, that he does not intend to take any action against the Shah and that his aims are pacific in character.

LATER.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that in the fight at Shahabad, 360 of the Cossack Brigade, with two quick-firers and a maxim, under command of Captain Sapolski and two Russian non-commissioned officers, were engaged.

Four of the Persian troops and twelve Nationalists were killed.

According to the "Daily Mail" correspondent, the insurgents were defeated losing a gun and three banners.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONGO.

British Proposal to be Tried.

LONDON, JULY 5.

It is stated in Brussels that the Belgian Minister for the Colonies who is touring in Congo, proposes to introduce into one province experimentally, freedom of commerce and labour, on lines desired by the British Government.

The remainder of Congo will continue to be governed as heretofore, subject to modifications resulting from development.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Successful Ruse.

LONDON, JULY 5.

As a result of a smart ruse the Naval manœuvres have ended in a successful junction of the hostile fleets, stationed at the outset in the North Sea and Oban, in the face of much stronger fleets at Berehaven and Kirkwall.

AERONAUTICS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The balloon "Zeppelin I" has arrived at Metz, where it will be stationed permanently.

THE SIRDAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Sir Francis Wingate has arrived in London

MOULMEIN MAIL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

A Pointsman Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

Some short time ago the Moulmein mail train was turned off the main line and ran on to a part of Phayre Street Railway platform at its western end doing great damage the engine being overturned and damaged. The enquiry into such an accident has been concluded and it is understood Driver Lucas and Assistant Stationmaster Cowsley have been exonerated from all blame. The responsibility has been placed on the Points Jemadar on duty that night who has been suspended for two months.

BURMA CHIEF COURT.

Mr. Lowis's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

The temporary appointment of Mr. C. C. Lowis, I.C.S., Commissioner, Meiktila Division, to act as Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court until the commencement of the long vacation next September vice the Hon'ble Mr. E. H. Moore, deceased, has been officially confirmed by a Burma Government Press Communique.

THE preliminary Budget statement of the Isle of Man shows that last year's surplus of revenue over expenditure was £4,507.

THE continuance of the temporary establishment on the Jumrao Canal has been sanctioned.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a small Bill to facilitate the detection of durine disease amongst horses in India and to enable infected animals to be dealt with to prevent the spreading of this malady.

THE Directors of the London and County Bank have issued a circular, stating that they are prepared to act as executors and trustees under wills. They say the increasing difficulty of inducing private persons to undertake the onerous duties and liabilities inseparable from the office of executor or trustee, leads them to believe that the powers they have obtained will be widely appreciated. It will be apparent that the risk of loss through negligence or fraud and the expense and inconvenience that inevitably arise on the retirement or death of a trustee would be entirely avoided by the appointment of the Bank to act in that capacity.

CONVICT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Sentenced to Four Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

At the Egmore Police Court, Mr. F. D. Bird, Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, a prisoner, undergoing imprisonment in the Madras Penitentiary for sedition, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on 25th May last. His Worship thought the ends of justice would be met if a sentence of four months' simple imprisonment was imposed. Accused was sentenced accordingly and it was directed that this term of simple imprisonment should take effect from the date of expiry of the term accused is now undergoing.

BIRTHDAY DINNER AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 5.

Mr. O'Dwyer, the British Resident at Hyderabad, gave a State dinner at the Residency on Saturday evening in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, and had for his guests His Highness the Nizam and his son the Sahibzada, His Excellency the Minister, General Kenyon Slaney, C. B., and a number of officers of the Garrison and Hyderabad officials. The Royal toast of the King-Emperor's health was drunk with musical honours. The string band of the Hyderabad Contingent played the National Anthem. No speeches were made.

FRUITLESS HOUSE-SEARCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJSHAHI, JULY 3.

Information has reached here of a house-search, made under the Arms Act by the Ghoramara Police, assisted by the C. I. D. officers. The Police, carrying spades and shovels, appeared at the house of Kedarnath Bagchi, a local Zamindar of Ghoramara, where they dug up several places but found nothing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The following officers have been appointed to the Indian Army and are posted as stated:—

Lieutenant Hall, Royal Sussex Regiment, to the 5th Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant Burroughs, Worcestershire Regiment, to the 4th Rajputs.

Lieutenant Beattie, Wiltshire Regiment, to the 33rd Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenant F. De Pass, R.F.A., to the 34th Horse.

Lieutenant Mathews, the Queen's, to the 22nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Murray, the Black Watch, to the Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant Waller, Essex Regiment, to the 44th Infantry.

Captain Day, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Passey, 33rd Cavalry, has been appointed to the Army Remount Department.

Lieutenant.-Colonel Logan Home, 26th Light Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Colonel Richardson, 12th Pioneers, officiates in Command of the Poona Infantry Brigade during the period Brigadier-General Swann officiates in Command of the Poona Division.

Major H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Lancers, D. A. Q.-M.-G., is granted three months' leave out of India.

Majors Bernard and Stewart, 45th Sikhs, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that Regiment.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd instant a letter appears from Mr. J. Ahmed, who has come forward to cast a slur on the Municipal Joint Schools Committee by saying that Urdu Municipal schools are a scandal and the teachers employed therein mere pedagogues. It is to be wondered how Mr. Ahmed guessed this. It seems he is not at all aware of what the Urdu Municipal schools do for Moslem children by way of education. Had he taken the trouble of ascertaining the teaching they impart to Moslem children, he would not have deprecated the schools. The Urdu Municipal schools in the various localities have relieved the Mohamedans of giving their children religious as well as secular education at home and that is why we find a number of Moslem children attending these Municipal schools where they are taught the Al-Koran and Urdu and other subjects according to the curriculum prevalent in the various classes of these schools. Such teaching has freed the parents from the anxiety of imparting any other instruction to their children at home; for they are confident that these schools are a boon to their children and meet their own wishes. Moreover, they believe that even home-teaching could not be so nice. Without the knowledge of Koran and Urdu, none would dare to teach his son English, though essential, for religious instruction is the only way of building the character of boys of tender age lest they met with any difficulty in improving their character when they have grown up. In view of this fundamental principle and the provision of religious teaching, the Joint Schools Committee introduced the teaching of the Koran into these schools so as to give facilities to Moslem parents to send their children to schools which are now working satisfactorily. It is absurd to say that English should be taught from the beginning when we know that a Moslem cannot understand the meaning of an English word since he is ignorant of Urdu. And here is our difficulty. We must first teach Urdu and the Al-Koran as ordained by Islam and then teach any other language. Moreover, the promoters of English desire to ask Government to aid the Maktabs which is quite an absurd request since a State cannot interfere in the religious precepts of any community nor does it dare to help it with State funds.

It is now hoped Mr. Ahmed will see how vague are his ideas about the discontinuance of the Koran in Urdu Municipal schools and his remarks about them appear to be entirely based on mere unfounded information. Mahomedans would do well to represent to the Joint Schools Committee and Government the importance of the teaching the Koran in Municipal schools.—Yours etc.,

EDUCATIONIST.

Byculla, July 3.

A MEETING is to be held to discuss the proposal for a "horseless Sunday" in Westminster in October.

MR. HALDANE stated in the House of Commons that the addition of 200,000 men to the Territorial Force would cost the nation £2,000,000 a year more.

SOME notion of the extent of the business of canary breeding carried on in Norwich, may be found from the statement that 24,000 hens' eggs are being used weekly to feed the birds.

HOME AND BACK BY ANCHOR LINE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IN these days of constant travel and general restlessness it is a difficult, mayhap an impossible, thing to infuse even a semblance of interest or novelty into a record of an ocean voyage; and further, if one writes of a particular line a censorious public immediately shrugs the contemptuous shoulder and mutters "advertisement." Of this latter charge I hold myself exonerated having no interest, direct or indirect, in the Anchor Line—I wish I had. Thirty-one years ago I came out to India for the first time in an Anchor Line s.s. called the "Columbia"; she was commanded by the ill-fated Capt. Young who lost his life in the "Roumania" disaster, and since that time I had never set foot on board an Anchor Liner until last April when I sailed in the "Scindia" for Marseilles returning a few days ago in the "Circassia."

The contrast between my original and my recent experience of this Line is phenomenal. The "Colombia" was everything that she should not be, from a passenger's point of view, badly-ventilated, ill-equipped, a vile sea boat and generally speaking an abomination; the "Scindia" and "Circassia" are her antithesis. The subject of passages is of perennial interest to the Anglo-Indian, and I, who have travelled by practically every line trading to India, including Burma, am about to commit myself to a somewhat bold assertion. It is this :—If two or three days' extra time is not of importance, there are no steamships sailing from Eastern ports that are equal to this most excellent line. The P. and O. will take you Home quicker —and much dearer—but in other respects they do not surpass the Anchor. The points that struck one most in the Anchor boats are :—First, they are the most wonderful sea-boats I ever saw. Coming out we experienced what, for once in a way, the ship's offices admitted was "fresh gale"—I, a landsman, thought the sea enormous, nor had I ever seen anything so heavy before and even the Captain, worthy man, was constrained to draw comparisons with Cape Horn seas; yet the good ship "Circassia" treated them with indifference. She rolled, of course, but with a gentle, even sway without jerk and within strictly moderate limits. It was as if she was saying :—"There are certain mechanical laws which I must perforce obey, but I do so with the minimum of exertion to myself and the least possible inconveniences to you." The fiddles were on the tables, certainly, but more as a precaution than a necessity, the ports were never shut, and anyone could walk about the decks without the necessity of holding on. Both "Scindia" and "Circassia" simply ignored the ordinary sea which would make most boats lively, ploughing their way through it on even keel with commendable disdain. The reason of this is, that the subject has been carefully thought out, the boats are large cargo-carriers, they have great beam, tophamper is not excessive, they are all fitted with rolling-chocks and the cabins are so arranged that although the ports communicate with the open air they are several feet from the side of the ship. I understand that the other ships of the Line are equally good.

Secondly, the ventilating arrangements are good and every cabin is fitted with a fan for which no charge is made—an iniquitous extertion prevailing in some other lines.

Thirdly, the food is excellent, too lavish I thought, well-cooked, varied and the attendance first rate.

Fourthly, everything is scrupulously clean and the supply of linen is more than ample.

Lastly, courtesy is a keynote, from the Captain downwards. The passengers are not there on sufferance, but by right of value received and the officials of the Line recognise that patent fact. Individual idiosyncrasy is, of course, a fluctuating factor, and the mentioning of names is somewhat invidious, but if all Captains of Liners possessed the same "savoir faire" combined with the strict attention to the performance of their official and responsible duties as the present Commander of the s.s. "Circassia," there would be much more cordial relationships between s. s. Companies and the travelling public and less tendency on the part of the Anglo-Indian community to anathematise everything connected with ships.

Hitherto I have had only praise for the Anchor Line, but nothing is perfect in this world, and there are defects, of course, amounting even to faults in some instances. Primarily, the Line is one of the subscribers to the Eastern Shipping Combine, that iniquitous commercial octopus which battens on the necessities of the unfortunate Anglo-Indian official and of which the P. and O. Company is the moving spirit. Whether they are "particeps criminis," or there by coercion, I do not know, but the result is the same, in so far as the travelling public is concerned, viz., excessive fares. The Anchor Line return fare, Bombay to London via Marseilles, including first-class railway fare across France, and back from Liverpool, is Rs. 1,039. This is too high by about Rs. 250, considering the speed (under 12 knots) and the single fare is proportionately much higher. In practice they admit this, for they carry passengers from Calcutta at the same rates and it is morally certain that they do not do so at a loss. There is at times indications of a cheeseparing policy. For example, on the homeward voyage, we arrived at Suez about 8-30 p.m., we had about 50 tons of cargo to put out there and labour was not forthcoming so late, consequently, we were at anchor for some 9 hours instead of about 1 1-2 hours, this ultimately meant arrival at Port Said at about 11p.m. and in London a day late. This could all have been obviated by the expenditure of a few extra tons of coal in the Red Sea. We came up very leisurely and well within our speed limit and it seems to me that it would have been money well spent to arrive in Suez 4 hours earlier and avoid creating discontent amongst the passengers.

I do not think there is any widespread feeling in India in the direction of any high rates of speed, especially when this means construction on finer lines and consequently less cargo capacity and less weatherliness. The experience of "Isis" and "Osiris" seems to point in this direction, and if all accounts be true, the extreme liveliness of the "Salsette," even in a moderate sea, may largely discount her value as a passenger ship. Nevertheless, there is a happy medium and a speed of under 12 knots (at times only 11) is too slow.

With a fare such as the Anchor Line demand there is no justification for putting four persons in a cabin—three is bad enough, but four is impossible; not only is the discomfort very great, but it is unhealthy and it is certainly far short of value for value.

Not calling at Marseilles on the outward voyage is a most serious drawback from the passenger's point of view, for it means curtailing the stay in England for short-leave men well-nigh to the vanishing point; therefore, the Company loses all share in this very extensive business and one, moreover, which is capable of expansion if facilities are afforded.

To sum up then :—I consider that for weatherliness and all round comfort the Anchor Line Steamships are much the best vessels at present sailing from Bombay and that if they called at Marseilles outwards, steamed at a rate of 300 knots, or a little more, in the 24 hours—most of them could do it, and two new ships are projected, I understand—and at a return fare from London, via Marseilles both ways of Rs. 900 they might well double theis passenger accommodation, for no more popular ships would sail from Bombay. Moreover, once their wonderful stability became widely known, as it would be ere long, the terrors of the monsoon would vanish and the ships would not sail empty in the so called "slack season." "Cæteris paribus," the next time I go home I shall go in an Anchor Liner, nor do I care what season of the year it may be: ships which in a gale of wind can keep their cabin ports continually open and in which "fiddles," if they are even used, are so, more as a precaution than of necessity, are good enough for me.

GLADYS ST.-CLAIR, an actress, was fined £2 at Liverpool for horsewhipping a policeman, who stopped a trap that her husband was driving.

A WHITE Paper just issued, shows that the net tonnage of shipping passing through the Suez Canal during 1908, showed a decrease of 1,095,151 tons as compared with 1907, and an increase of 187,779 tons as compared with 1906. The decrease in the net tonnage had the effect of reducing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1908 to 108,452,235 francs, as against 116,000,096 francs in the previous year and 108,161,896 francs in 1906.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Foreign Criticism.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

OUR great experiment—our last expedient—the Territorial Army has been watched by the world at large with varying degrees of interest, and, curious to relate, varying in inverse ratio to the possibility of coming in contact with that Army. Nowhere, perhaps, has greater interest been taken in the progress of our citizen Army than in France and in the United States of America, always excepting the British Colonies. Last year several French and American officers took stock of our embryo Territorial Army. It is to be feared that at that time they would have hardly formed a flattering opinion of its future success. Last year the various Territorial camps failed to attract the attention of German officers. Whether these camps will enjoy the same immunity this year remains to be seen, but unquestionably our friends across the Channel display far greater interest in our Territorial Army than do our German cousins across the North Sea.

Speaking generally, the German officer does not take our citizen Army seriously. Perhaps, on the whole, it is just as well that this should be so for the present, at least until we have put our Territorial house in good going order. In two years' time the house will be quite ready to challenge inspection even from so exacting a critic as the German officer. Just now there are many portions that stand in need of repair or reconstruction, and the whole building requires smartening up before it is ready for inspection. Few things are more dismal or give less promise of comfort than a house in the process of construction; it is at this stage that structural defects can be most easily detected. We would prefer that Germany should not inspect our Territorial mansion until it is ready and completed: then the weak points thereof will be less easily detected.

During the past week, a French officer, who is well known as a writer on military matters, was present on Salisbury Plain, and devoted some time to studying the men and manœuvres of the East Lancashire Division. He expressed himself as greatly impressed with what he saw. True, the men were very young, and their physique was not as good as might have been expected in a force recruited "en Angleterre ou tous les hommes sont grands," but he was much struck with the alertness and keenness of all ranks. At the review they marched past like veterans, on manœuvres they were full of life and dash He formed favourable opinion of their marching powers, obviously they were well shod and were accustomed to heavy exercise. As to the batteries of artillery, it was "vraiment incroyable" that these men were mostly raw recruits, with only a few days' training, and that the teams were merely a scratch lot of hired hacks. The English have two things to be vastly proud of; they are the two most essential things in the construction of an army. Firstly we have the material, secondly we know how to make the very best use of it, only time and training are inadequate. Give these men six months' continuous training and you will have an army which will surprise any army in the world.

That, oh most benevolent critic ! is just the point. For hundreds of years we have been content to muddle along, and so far we have always had the good luck to surprise our adversaries in the heel of the hunt. Sydney Smith at Acre, Moore and Wellington in the Peninsula, our Militia levies at Waterloo, our improvised Army in South Africa, surprised the world at large, and our immediate adversaries in particular. But the good old world gets tired of being surprised By now it has fairly taken our measure. Are we wise to gamble on our past history and trust to luck that our next adversaries will allow themselves to be surprised? Those six months of training for war of which we have heard so much, on which all our hopes are built, which are so admittedly necessary to render our Territorial Army efficient, when shall we get them? Is any potential adversary likely to be guilty of the crass stupidity of giving us six months' grace in which to prepare ourselves for war? No nation that has studied our military history would be guilty of such suicidal folly.

FRENCH COLONEL ON BRITISH ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, who has just been seeing the Territorials at work on Salisbury Plain, and the Regular troops at Aldershot, gives an account of his impressions to the "Gaulois," and they are most favourable. Recalling the saying, "The frontier of the British Empire is in the valley of the Meuse," the Colonel explains the part which the Territorials might enable the Regulars to play in the event of war breaking out on the Continent, and says that when he arrived at their camp, and noticed the good humour of all, he could have fancied himself to be among French soldiers. The men cut a good figure in their khaki uniforms, the only drawback of which is the difficulty of distinguishing the different corps, and the manœuvre, which has been logically conceived, although perhaps a little complicated in its execution, was carried out with regularity and method. Although only partially trained, the men were so willing that they instinctively made up for their deficiency in that respect. "I followed them on the ground I had a near view of an artillery served by almost improvised gunners, and drawn by hired horses. Of course the drill is not yet perfect, but it is wonderful what has been accomplished with such heterogeneous elements. I say this in all sincerity. The results obtained in so short a time are remarkable and if the Territorial Army goes on at this rate, it will become a force in which England will be entitled to place confidence and hope."

At Aldershot the spectacle was quite different but not less attractive. Colonel Rousset travelled down with Mr. Haldane, who talked to him of his plans. Pending their complete execution, he showed us at Aldershot an Army the tactical progress and professional improvement of which, since the Transvaal war, is truly striking. The manœuvre of the morning was in reality only a spectacle, but for all that it was not devoid of interest, as it allowed us to note that the English foot-soldier has become one of the most adroit in existence. He utilises the terrain in a marvellous manner, with surprising agility, and a remarkable physical suppleness, which he owes to his intense love of sports. And we might note this to our profit, as alleging want of time we are gradually suppressing in France the physical exercise which so long rendered our soldier the most alert, vigorous, and fit for them all.

The Colonel was greatly interested in the march past, which he considered a grand sight and of which he gives some description:

"Had I more space I should relate the splendour of the review of detachments of each corps, all brilliant in magnificent uniforms, for if they wear khaki for exercises, they do not disdain parade dress, which elevates the profession of arms and so happily flatters the soldier. 'It is like a sportsman who puts on a dress-coat for dinner,' an English Colonel said to me with a logic of which we are losing the notion more and more every day. Here are Colonel Rousset's concluding lines, and after so much praise they point the inevitable moral: "As I was expressing to a General my admiration for the striking tenue and the martial bearing of these fine troop she answered, 'Magnificent certainly, but there is not enough of them.' In the present state of things the question of numbers is assuredly of considerable importance."

"ENGLAND INVADED."

The troops of the Aldershot Command were surprised on Monday morning by hearing the "alarm" sounded, followed by a sudden order to mobilise for war and turn out as quickly as possible, ready for active service. So unexpected was the order that several of the battalions had already left barracks for a day's training in the field, and mounted messengers were sent out post haste to bring them in. Not a few of the troops began to believe that England had been invaded, and no time was lost in forming up, the result being absolutely astonishing. The scheme of organisation evolved by the Aldershot Staff is a most practical one, and so well drilled is everyone connected with its working that the execution of the order worked quite automatically. Within six hours of the order nearly 20,000 troops of all arms, mounted and dismounted, were marching out of barracks, taking with them food and fodder for three days, field equipment for a long campaign, and many million rounds of ammunition. Every man carried his own field kit, a first-aid dressing, an emergency ration, and his water-bottle and ammunition pouches filled. The troops formed up in dense masses on Laffan's Plain, the long Valley, Blackdown, and Bordon Camp, for inspection by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the mobilisation had been carried out.

BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Haldane, speaking on Wednesday night at a banquet of the Borderers' Company at the Hotel Metropole, said that first in the order of national necessity we placed the fleet, a sweeping thing of the sea, with an expeditionary force which would make that fleet effective. For the rest, they organised what was necessary to compel an adversary to come in such numbers as would make her a clear adversary for that fleet. That was not enough, for this island could not sustain alone the burden of Empire. The discussions of the last few days had proved nothing if they had not proved this—that the parts of the Empire, the remote branches of the Empire, were becoming more and more conscious that their well-being, their prosperity, and their life itself, depended upon the maintenance of the Empire and upon its strength. If that were so, it had not been in vain that we had witnessed the growth of a sentiment which would treat the problem of national defence as a problem of Imperial defence. "I am not one of those who believe that Continental armies contemplate invasion," he continued, "but when you do find the world armed to the teeth, and when you know from history what bursts of passion may do, then, unfortunately, it is true that the only defence against armaments is armaments. And until not one country, but the world recognises that the burden is one which ought not to be tolerated, that burden will not be lightened."

BALACLAVA LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGE.

On (June 17) there was buried at York, W. Pearson, late 17th Lancers, a survivor of the historic charge, and for nearly twelve years a pensioner of the relief fund founded in the Diamond Jubilee year, 1897. As Pearson's relatives cannot afford the expenses of his funeral, Mr. T. H. Roberts of Plough Court, London, is defraying them—as he has done for the funerals of fourteen of his comrades who have pre-deceased him—for he does not think his fellow-countrymen would, like Pearson to have had a workhouse funeral. In a letter to a contemporary Mr. Roberts says—"I take this to be a fitting opportunity to announce that this present June—twelve years after the fund's initiation—finds it with only about twelve weeks' money in hand. I need not encroach on your space to dilate on the services of the twenty-three survivors who are still on my list of pensioners. What they did fifty-five years ago is a matter of history. But what I would remark is that since 1897, though the assistance afforded by my fund, not one of them has wanted for the common necessities of life, and once again I appeal to the public to enable me to ensure that the latter days of these veterans shall be spent in comparative comfort."

GUN FIRE FROM ARTHUR'S SEAT.

The Rossshire and Argyllshire Batteries of the 14th Highland Mountain Artillery Brigade, at present in training at the Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, accomplished a notable feat, a couple of days ago by taking six of their guns up to the summit of Arthur's Seat, the famous volcanic hill, 822 feet high, near Holyrood Palace. Each gun is carried in sections by five ponies, whose burdens are respectively the axle wheels, carriage, breech, and chase, with two ponies for the conveyance of ammunition. Some guns were taken all the way by ponies though a false step would have led to a disastrous fall down steep declivity into St. Anthony's Valley. In some cases during the last stage of the ascent the guns were carried by the men, who accomplished without accident their heavy and risky work. From the top of the rocky cone twenty-one blanks shots were fired, the discharges echoing all over the city beneath.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOX-HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 4.

THE meet this morning was again at Kalas, and although the weather was showery there was a field of about 40 out, including Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Aylen, Mrs. Graham and Miss Appleby. Punctually at 7 the Master moved off with the pack, consisting of 11 1-2 couple

Not far from the seventh mile stone on the Alandi Road a jack was found, and a nice run for about three miles in a semi-circle, we had after him, killing him near the ninth mile stone on the same road we found him. The run lasted about 14 minutes, the hounds carried the line extremely well, and after the first quarter of a mile there was not a check. "Patriarch" hunted extremely well, but it is early yet to say which is the best hound. It was a very nice hunt; two ladies and one or two men had spills, but luckily none of them seemed serious. Mrs. Aylen was rewarded with the very well-earned brush.

There were a good many cars out at the meet, but in spite of this quick way of getting back to breakfast, they nearly all held drinks and sandwiches. I suppose most people think with me that there is no place like out-of-doors for amusements and food.

HAILSTONES, twelve inches in diameter, fell in Walde, Texas, and killed eight ranchmen and 2,000 head of cattle.

As the King's Cross London train was leaving Waverley Station, Edinburgh, a naval man in uniform rushed to get aboard, but could not, as all the doors were locked. The train was signalled away, the sailor, determined not to be left behind, climbed on to the roof of a carriage. The train was stopped after going a short distance, and the sudden stop broke the carriage couplings. The sailor was arrested and allowed bail.

MUNICIPAL MOTOR TAXES.

Report of the Committee.

INCREASE RECOMMENDED.

THE following is the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the revision of the Schedule of wheel taxes in respect of motor vehicles.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 26th November, 1908, regarding the revision of the Schedule of wheel taxes in respect of motor vehicles, beg to submit the following report.

By their Resolution above quoted the Corporation have already recorded their opinion that the Schedule of wheel taxes should be revised in respect of motor vehicles. The Committee therefore do not propose to say anything in justification of that measure. They have only to suggest the increased amount that could be appropriately and equitably levied in respect of vehicles drawn or impelled by machinery. This question the Committee have very carefully considered in consultation with the Commissioner and they have come to the conclusion that taking all things into consideration—the amount of Rs. 11 per quarter levied from owners of horses and carriages and that of Rs. 5 per quarter levied in respect of motor cars, the limited area traversed by the former and the extensive area covered by the latter and the wear and tear that the road undergoes in each case—the maximum limit or wheel tax in respect of motors and all other four-wheeled vehicles drawn or impelled by machinery should be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per quarter. The Committee also consider that the maximum amount of tax in respect of two-wheeled vehicles drawn or impelled by machinery should be similarly raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per quarter, and they beg to recommend that the President be requested to approach Government for the necessary amendment of Schedule G under Section 180 of the Act.

In connection with this question the Commissioner has forwarded to the Committee a letter, addressed to him by the Honorary Secretary to the Motor Union of Western India, protesting against the proposed increase in the tax in respect of motor cars. A copy of this letter together with a copy of the Commissioner's report dealing with certain statements made therein is submitted herewith.

JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA.
P. M. MEHTA.
K. R. DADACKANJI.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
M. COLLIE.

I am of opinion that the wheel tax in respect of four-wheeled vehicles drawn or impelled by machinery should be raised to Rs. 15 per quarter and that in respect of two-wheeled to Rs. 9 as such vehicles wear out roads earlier and to a much greater extent; besides they are a constant danger and nuisance to pedestrians.

NADIRSHAW H. F. SUKHIA.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 14th December, 1908.—Forwarding, copy as follows of a letter, to his address dated the 4th December, 1908, from the Honorary Secretary to the Motor Union of Western India :—

"I am requested by my Committee in view of the proposed revision of wheel tax for motor vehicles to lay before you the following facts.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India that a proposal has been put forward to increase the tax on motor cars from Rs. 5 per quarter to Rs. 11 per quarter and that a Committee has been appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider what should be done in this matter. Whatever the report of the Committee may be upon the subject of the schedule of taxes for motor vehicles we would like to bring before you that any increase in the wheel tax for motor cars will act detrimentally and not meet with the approval of users of motor vehicles, and we would place before you the following circumstances which we trust that you, as President of the Committee appointed to go into this matter, will take full consideration.

(a) It is our opinion that the Municipal authorities would be better advised if instead of increasing the tax they would make more strenuous efforts to collect taxes on the motor vehicles actually in use. We believe, although we are open to contradiction if we are misinformed, that only a proportion of the taxes leviable are recovered and the proportion in relation to the actual number of cars running in Bombay is very small. A more rigorous collection of these dues would raise the revenue from this source to practically what would accrue if the rates are raised and the collections are of the same proportion. We trust after due consideration the wheel tax for motor vehicles will be allowed to stand at what is now charged as the tax is already far too high considering that the rubber tyres of motor cars do not do one-tenth part of damage to the surface as is done by carriages and other vehicles which use the thoroughfares. Even rubber tyred vehicles do far more damage to the thoroughfares than do motor cars as in the one case the tyres are pneumatic and in others they are solid. Statistics recently taken in England and on the Continent have demonstrated beyond dispute that motor vehicles do not impair the surface of the road to any extent whatever and compared with other vehicular traffic the wear and tear is infinitesimal.

(b) Motor owners pay a very high wheel tax and yet disturb the road surface to the least extent, and while no improvement has been made in the roads within local limits it seems a hardship that motor users should have to pay a heavy tax and receive in return no consideration in the condition of thoroughfares that they have to use. As illustrating the seriousness of the complaints made against the Bombay roads particularly some of them whose serious condition has been before the notice of the Corporation, we may mention that the expense in the matter of tyres has become enormous and the Corporation is now seeking to add an additional burden by increasing the wheel tax. In our opinion the wheel tax at present charged is sufficiently high to guarantee a better condition of road-way without seeking to increase the tax. We trust that ample consideration will be given to this matter before any decision is arrived at in regard to any increase that may be contemplated on the wheel tax for motor vehicles.

3. We would request you to be so good, when the matter comes up for consideration, as to call upon those Members of the Committee of the Motor Union of Western India, who are also Members of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee, to express their opinion on this subject and we feel sure that they will not support and for good reasons any increase in the tax which is already, as we have said, far too high proportionately, considering the relation of wear and tear between this and other classes of vehicles.

4. Our Committee would be very pleased to bring before the Committee of which you are President any fact and figures which you may require in proof of these statements and I would only be too glad personally to consult with you should you so desire with regard to any information that you may require.

5. We might point out that any increase in the tax might seriously hamper the motor trade and reduce the number of cars running in the streets as the tax is already prohibitive and there would then be the double consideration of excessive wear and tear of tyres combined with a high wheel tax. Although the registered number of motor cars has reached over a thousand the actual number of cars running we believe is only about 500 to 600 and there is no likelihood of any increase in this number, should the tax be raised.

6. With the request that this representation will receive due consideration."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 28th May.—Forwarding copy as follows, of a letter to his address from the Assessor and Collector dated the 18th May :—

"I have the honour to report that up to 31st March 1909, 1,158 motor cars were registered by the Commissioner of Police as given below :—

376	Motor cars of mofussil address.
731	Motor cars of Bombay address (including 20 motor cars for which general numbers were issued to the dealers.)
51	Serial numbers cancelled.
1,158	Total.

The total number of motor cars taxed up to date for the quarter ending 31st March 1909, is 373 as under :—

23	Motor cars of mofussil address found in Bombay.
1	Motor car belonging to a dealer.
349	Motor cars of Bombay address belonging to private persons.
373	Total number taxed under Section 180 of the Municipal Act.

The ward staff of this Department make careful enquiries to find out and tax the motor cars kept in the City every quarter. The result of such enquiry for the quarter ending 31st March, 1909, as regards 731 motor cars of Bombay address is as under :—

20	Motor cars for which licenses are granted to dealers in motors and for which general numbers are issued to them. Of these only one is taxed under Section 180 of the Municipal Act as it is in the dealer's personal use.
3	Motor cars licensed in the name of the Municipal Corporation (Fire Brigade and Workshops).
349	Motor cars taxed under Section 180 of the Municipal Act.
102	Motor cars out of order and unserviceable.
21	Motor cars kept for sale at dealers in motors.
102	Motor cars removed out of Bombay.
76	Motor cars not traceable.
56	Motor cars sold to persons residing out of Bombay.
731	Total number of Bombay address.

The taxing of motor cars under Section 180 of the Municipal Act each quarter entirely depends upon their then existing condition, as some cars are out of repair, some leave Bombay and others are sent to dealers for sale. These changes however do not affect the Register maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Police, although they materially affect the taxation. There are many cases in which the motor cars have been sold but their purchasers and the motor cars are not traceable. In these cases the Licenses issued continue to stand in the names of former owners in the Register of Licenses of the Commissioner of Police. A list of such cases has been prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for such action as he may deem necessary in the matter.

The persons who evade the tax on some pretext or other are some of the dealers and repairers of motor cars who take advantage of the provisions of of Sections 181 (G) and 183 of the Municipal Act.

The information as regards new licenses issued by the Commissioner of Police and the changes made in his Register on account of transfers, etc., is obtained from time to time and supplied to the Ward Superintendents who do try and find out and tax all the motor cars as far as practicable.

I may point out that the decrease in the revenue from the wheel tax is mainly due to the introduction of motor cars in the City. A person using one carriage and one horse has to pay Rs. 11 per quarter for tax on them, whereas if he uses a motor car he has to pay only Rs. 5 per quarter. The persons who keeps a motor car can use it the whole day, whereas before the advent of motors wealthy persons who were in need of conveyances at all hours of the day had to maintain two or three carriages and four or five horses."

THE AJMERE URS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mahomedans of Bombay had submitted a petition to the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, asking him to grent concession in the Railway fair to the Mahomedans going to Ajmere during the celebrated "Urs" (fair) of that place, but I am sorry to say that the General Traffic Manager has refused to grant the said concession. It is well-known that thousands of Mahomedans from Bombay and other parts of India visit this place during the "Urs" days. About 7,000, of whom about one third are second-class and two-third third-class, go to Ajmere by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and if the Railway authorities are good enough to grant the concession prayed for, it may be safely hoped that the number of passengers will double, and thus a much larger profit will accrue to the Company. The petition of the Mahomedans was rejected on two grounds, viz : (1) that the fares of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are generally much lower than those of other Railway Companies ; and (2) that the B. B. and C. I Railway Company have never up to now granted concession on the occasion of any other Hindoo or Mahomedan fair.

Now the Mahomedans have not asked for the concession as a right, but simply as a favour which can be granted in absence of any precedent. Moreover, I have found on enquiry that the fares of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are not really lower than those of other Companies, and that on the occasion of the annual Gokulastami fair at Surat concession is actually granted to the passengers visiting Surat on that occasion.

I earnestly hope that the Railway authorities will reconsider the Mahomedans' petition and will highly oblige them by granting the concession prayed for.

I also beg to draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the following :—(1). That for four or five days, before the commencement of the "Urs," a special train should be run from Bombay to Ajmere, and similarly for four or five days after the close of the "Urs" a special train should be run from Ajmere to Bombay ; and (2), there being only one Booking Office at Bombay and Ajmere, the passengers are extremely inconvenienced during the "Urs" days, and I hope that the Railway authorities will be good enough to open more Booking Offices during those days.—Yours, etc.,

SULAIMAN ABDUL RASOOL,
Hon. Secretary, Maniar Club.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to express on behalf of Indo-British Institution, our grateful thanks, to the Bombay Dramatic Society for the handsome gift of Rupees four-hundred (Rs. 400) as our share of the proceeds of the performance of "A Tale of Two Cities" at the Empire on June 15th. Anyone who witnessed the performance will readily understand what an enormous amount of time and trouble such a performance must have involved; and I write to thank publicly all who took part in same, or helped in any way to make it such a success.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN B. GLASS,
Honorary Secretary,

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC LADY.

WE regret to announce the death of Shrimati Nathibai, the mother of the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, which took place last Saturday at Wai in the Satara District. The deceased lady, who was 62 years at the time of her death, was widely known for her religious and philanthropic charity. She founded the "Sanyasi Ashram" at Mahalaxmi for learned sadhus and sanyasis visiting Bombay. At this Ashram the sadhus are fed daily and suitable accommodation is provided for them. She also spent a large sum of money in the publication and free distribution of religious books among poor students, Brahmins, sadhus and sanyasis. She took an active part in introducing several reforms in the Bhattia community to which she belonged. Her charities to the poor were constant and considerable. In many Hindu places of pilgrimage she has founded religious institutions such as Dharmshalas, Choultries and so on. During her life time she visited all the chief places of pilgrimage among the Hindus giving largely in charity wherever she went. Her death is a great loss to the Hindu community and especially to the Bhattias to whom she set an example of holy and pious life devoted to good works. She leaves behind two sons and a very large circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

The Hindustan, the Hongkong, the Western India, the Indian and the Crown Mill as well as the Offices, the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market and the Offices of Messrs. Purushotam Vishram and Co., and Messrs. Govindjee Madhowjee and Co., and the Factory and Office of Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company were closed yesterday as a mark of respect for the late Shrimati Nathibai.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

Mass Meeting in Bombay.

As a counter-balance to the meeting that was held on the 29th ultimo, by a non-representative section of the Portuguese community in Bombay, to protest against the appointment of Dr. B. Pais, as acting Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay, a mass meeting of the community was called on Sunday evening, and the way that the Framjee Cowasji Hall was packed, so that several had to stand outside, is ample proof of the interest taken in the subject.

Mr. L. Mascarenhas opened the proceedings by reading the notice convening the meeting, and proposed Mr. B. X. Furtado, one of the oldest and most representative members of the community, as President of the meeting. The President thanked the assembly for the honour done to him, by being elected President of such a crowded and very representative meeting of a community, that formed no small part of the population of Bombay. The object of the meeting was then explained by the President, which was to protest against a meeting convened without public announcement and attended by a few people, who had their own interests to serve.

The whole trouble hinges on the fact that the opposing party alleged that the appointment of Dr. Pais is illegal as overlooking the claims of the Vice-Consul. The meeting last evening was, therefore, held to prove the contrary. The President refuted that allegation by saying that the Vice-Consul had twice before been superseded, the first occasion being when the permanent incumbent left for Europe ; and at a farewell gathering held in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Viscount De Wrem, the incumbent of the appointment, publicly announced in the presence of the Vice-Consul, Dr. L. P. de Rozario, that Monsieur Gerard would officiate for him. Absolutely no protest or sign of disatisfaction at the passing over of the Vice-Consul to fill his chief's place was expressed on that occasion. Another very serious matter put to the meeting was the grave objection against the social standing of the present acting Consul-General. The President very clearly explained to his audience and demonstrated to them that Dr. B. Pais, if not above, was quite on the level, with all his Indian predecessors who held similar office.

The present Vice-Consul certainly held a very high and respected name in Bombay, and should his age have permitted, he would have been a most welcome nominee to the Consul-Generalship, but it was an appointment which was no sinecure and called for youth and energy, and hence Dr. Pais's nomination was indisputable.

Next followed Mr. R. Pinto, with a very forceful speech, explaining all the circumstances to his audience ; his numorous periods being punctuated by long and continued applause.

Then Dr. Jos. Alban de Souza remarked in a very interesting speech, that it was his sad duty to sound a note of discord that the action of the gentlemen concerned deserved the severest condemnation for holding an unanounced meeting; he, therefore, proposed that this meeting of the Portuguese community of Bombay, convened with due formalities, do most emphatically protest against their misrepresentation and the resolutions adopted at their meeting. This proposition, seconded by Mr. L. M. Furtado, and supported by Drs. A. M. Freitas and J. B. Alvares was carried by acclamation.

Dr. T. F. Coutinho, emphasizing the social position of Dr. Pais, pointed out that he came of a family of doctors—both Civil and Military—his father being a Captain in the S. M. D. He further said that Dr. Pais was fast gathering a wide practice among the cosmopolitan population of Bombay, comprising Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus, and his own community.

Dr. Coutinho then proposed that this meeting do give expression to the universal satisfaction caused by the appointment in this city and all parts of British India, and that a telegraphic message be transmitted to the Government and the Press at Lisbon, at the same time conveying the sense of the last and this resolution, and thanking the Portuguese Foreign Minister for such a happy selection. This proposition being duly seconded, was unanimously approved.

Another resolution was adopted, authorising the Goan Union and a special Committee, appointed at the meeting, to protest without calling any fresh meetings of the community against any future misrepresentation of the term "Goan or Portugeese Community" by any gentlemen convening public meetings without advertisement.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Dr. D. Fialho, who remarked that Mr. Furtado was as it were the father of the Portuguese community, was carried by acclamation.

The meeting terminated by three hearty cheers for Dr. B Pais.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN RECITAL.

A number of ladies and gentlemen attended the organ recital given last evening in the Cathedral, in aid of the organ fund.

A short, but select programme was presented. This opened with Bach's Prelude and Fugne in C. minor followed by a recital, "And he journeyed," and an air, "But the Lord is mindful of his own." Mrs. M. Conry, Mr. Edwin Gellett and Mrs. Rengger assisted in the carrying out of the programme.

Hymn 165 was sung in the middle of the programme and a collection was made.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	2	2	68
This day last year	6	7	62
Do. 1907			75

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 5th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	146	24	0
B	197	85	2
C	91	27	0
D	73	19	1
E	186	23	2
F	94	7	1
G	32	10	0
Total to date	819	195	6
Total rats killed			1,014

A FARMER's son, named Lane, who had been disappointed in love, poisoned himself at Leek, Staffordshire, by drinking paint.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. vs. the Hornets.

The above teams met on the Oval yesterday, the contest providing an interesting game. In the first half of the match, the game was mainly confined to the Hornets' end. From the very start, the Y. M. C. A. attacked and in twenty minutes twice broke through their opponents' defence, Pack recording the first goal and Kelly netting the ball next. The Hornets then made some attempts to reach the Y. M. C. A. goal, but failed to score, and when half-time was called the score stood :—

Y. M. C. A.	2
Hornets	0

Almost immediately after the resumption of play, the Y. M. C. A. scored the third goal. During the rest of the play, the Y. M. C. A. were very easily on better side. Three more goals were recorded and at the close of play the score stood :—

Y. M. C. A.	6
Hornets	0

The teams :—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth : backs, C. Templeton and Bocker; half backs, Hotz, Ward and H. Templeton ; forwards, Browne, Dowling, Kelly, Pack and Whitecombe.

Hornets.—Goal, Viegas ; backs, Topper and Millard ; half backs, Gardner, Osborne and Molyneux; forwards, Garric, Peters, Patterson, Lotter and Dorax.

RUGBY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Gloucester Regiment.

Playing five men short of their full team the Gymkhana gave the Gloucesters little trouble at the Cooperage last evening and the soldiers won by the big margin of 13 points against three. This in spite of the fact that Rogers, one of their three-quarters, was carried off the field early in the game with a twisted knee. In the first half the Gymkhana scored the only points, Sutton getting one with an unconverted try.

After the interval, however, the Gymkhana were quite outclassed. The first try for the soldiers was the result of a forward rush Hobbs' kick failed. Then their three-quarter started a round of passing and Smith getting over Roberts nicely converted. Smith scored another try which was unconverted and just before time a three-quarter only just failed to put a dropped goal.

Result:—

	G.	T.	PTS.
Gloucesters	2	1	13
Bombay Gymkhana	0	1	3

Teams:—

Gloucesters.—Back, Pte. Hobbs; three-quarters, Sergt. Bartlett, Pte. Rogers, Pte. Smith and Pte. Halloway ; halves, Lce-Corporal Murray and Lieut. McMahon; forwards, Pte. Strong, Smith, Jack and Williams, Lce.-Cpl. Wilson and Ptes. Sherwood, Lewes and Long.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Back, Gellum; three-quarters, Hearson, Baker, Sutton and Hague ; halves, Padgett and Webber ; forwards, Johnston, Rawson, Mcbeth, Collingwood, Moberley, Blunt, Haigh and Bennett.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. Dockyard vs. H. M.'s Customs.

The above teams met, in the first round of the League Fixtures, on the Oval, on Saturday last, and after an exciting finish, the former won by 10 runs. Following are full scores :—

H. M.'S CUSTOMS C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr H Scott, c Wadia, b Pitt	16
Mr H Coulson l-b-w, b Pitt	5
Mr C Dudley, c Wadia, b Pitt	9
Mr S Vardon, run out	2
Mr C Maidment, b Carey	0
Mr E Millard, c Carey, b Pitt	5
Mr S L Kanga, run out	22
Mr V Gibbons, st b Pitt	15
Mr J F Bulsara, b Pitt	0
Mr S DaCosta, b Pitt	0
Mr B Kanaji, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	80

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr G Wilson, b Dudley	6
Mr F Hearne, c Gibbons, b Dudley	7
Mr R A Wadia, l b w, b Kanga	15
Mr J Vaz, not out	29
Mr C Horne, b Kanga	1
Mr E T Carey, b Millard	1
Mr R W Laxton, b Millard	0
Mr R Talpade, run out	7
Mr G Trousdell, b Kanga	4
Mr N B Goodsir, c Gibbons, b Kanga	9
Mr G Pitt, c Vardon, b Kanga	7
Extras	4
Total	90

YOUNG MEN'S C. C. vs. JOLLY C. CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday on Esplanade Ground and resulted in a win for the Jolly C. Club. Scores:—

YOUNG MEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

Batliwalla, c Mehta	23
Bomanji, c Desai	6
Limji, b M Desai	33
Macphalwalla, b B Desai	15
Merwanji, b Mehta	0
Dorab, Run out	6
Hormusji, c M Desai	4
Rustomji, b B Desai	0
Maneckji, st by V N Mehta, b Desai	0
Motiram, not out	2
Narotam, b B Desai	0
Extras	7
Total	96

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB.

V N Mehta, b Batliwala	7
T V Yawry, b Limji	14
M K Desai, c Unwalla	27
A B Shroff, b Hormusji	25
B B Desai, not out	14
M N Mehta, l-b-w Limji	2
M K Parekh, b Batliwala	0
Marfatia, not out	4
Pandit, C I Bhaishanker G R Shroff	Did not bat.
Extras	10
Total for 6 wickets	103

THE MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

This match was played last Saturday between the above teams and resulted in a draw. For the Municipality, Messrs. Vasaigara, Shete, Meheromji, and Balsara entered into double figures, while Messrs. Shamrao, Palvankar, and Parekh did the same for the G. I. P. team. The Municipality having won the toss elected to bat and scored 128 runs, while at the call of time the G. I. P. had lost 3 wickets for 96 runs.

The following are the scores :—

M. C. C.

Mr Masani, b Shivram	1
Mr Vasaigara, c and b Parekh	11
Mr Shete, c and b Nagpurwalla	30
Mr Higgins, l b w b Shivram	1
Mr Meheromji, c and b Parekh	32
Mr Balsara, b Parekh	18
Mr D Shete, c and b Parekh	9
Mr Pavri, c and b Parekh	6
Mr Dadetker, b Shivram	0
Mr Kantak	7
Mr F Katrak, b Shivram	2
Extras	11
Total	128

G. I. P. RY. C. C.

Mr A L Smith, c Shete	8
Mr B Shamrao, not out	21
Mr S Palvankar, c and b Kantak	33
Mr M Parekh, b Shete	13
Mr Palvankar, not out	21
Mr W G George Mr W K Stevenson Mr Nagpurwalla Mr V Ramrao Mr A S Alcock Mr N N Amvoy	Did not bat.
Extras	0
Total	96

GOLF NOTES.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson in his Golf notes in "Telegraph" remarks that it is a curious thing that while we, amateurs of England, always suffer defeat (at least, there has been one exception, but who would "imperil his soul for a solitary duck"?) at the hands of the Scottish gentlemen, the professional players of England are as constantly too good for the players of the nothern bit of the kingdom, although it is that nothern bit to which we owe all our golf. The last professional international match was won by the English quite easily. It is not necessary to go into details, because these have been recorded already, so that they are more or less ancient history and also the more recent doings of the professionals in the preliminary stages of the open championship—not yet concluded at the time of writing—have been of an interest that pushes past things into a darker background. England is the stronger and Scotland the poorer by the decision of Robson to play for the land in which all his golf was learnt. His father is a Scot, his mother an Englishwoman, and he was chosen as a representative by both countries, which has happened, if at all before, only to Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham's golf is as English as Robson's, but his nationality is purer Scotish, being of that country on the side of both parents. Apart from the national question, it would certainly have made for much more interesting golf in the amateur international matches had he decided to play for the land of his golfing education. "Counting two on a division," as they say in the language of Parliament, his strength given to England's side, and the compensating weakness of the Scotish, would have set the balance fairly level.

Apparently it was a little resented by some of the partisan patriots that Robson should play for the land of his selection, for at the meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association they tried to carry a resolution that a man should be bound to play for the country of his father's nationality; but Taylor, perhaps as spokesman for England against Scotland, proposed an amendment that a man could choose for himself where circumstances did not point the path of duty with a rigid hand, and this was carried by a very big majority. Robson is well worth his place in either team—of that there is no doubt—though he may not quite have fulfilled the very high expectation aroused by his form of last year. Taylor's amendment is the embodiment of the just and impartial principle involved, and also it obviates the hardships which might have ensued if the original proposition had been carried, that a man might not be chosen for the one team if it were much stronger than the other, although he would be welcomed gladly as an accession of strength by the other. The rigid rule of following the father's nationality would debar a man from any freedom of choice in a case like this. We presume, however, that a choice once made must be final—that we must not have Robson or another playing this year for the one country and the next year for the other.

The golfing pride of both portions of the United Kingdom, however, had to suffer from the consideration that the man whom most people thought to be showing the best golf of all in the practice play before the actual championship work was neither a Scot nor a Sassenach, but Massy, the Frenchman. Gassiat, his school-fellow on the course of Biarritz was also playing well, but Massy, getting his ball to traval immense distances with hardly any effort and very little wandering from the straight line, was also doing all the work of the short game in a masterly way as he usually does. In fact, he seemed to be making the game look easier than it did as played by any of the others, and that is always the same thing as to say that he was playing it very finely.

Some of the amateurs were playing well, but none, as it seemed, quite well enough. Mr. Hilton was there, twice champion, Mr. Maxwell, and Captain Hutchison, who taught each other lessons in mutual respect in the final of the amateur championship ; Mr. Beveridge, who is always a dangerous man at Deal, and others ; but Mr. Ball and Mr. Graham were absent. Mr. Fry, who won the St. George's Vase the other day with two very fine rounds, was not playing. This St. George's Vase competition is one that varies very much in severity. When the amateur championship is played at Sandwich, and the vase is an object of competition a day or two before, the field includes all the prospective champions, and on these occasions it is a great prize to win. But this happens only once in five years, and in the interval the competition is not generally very keen ; that is to say, it does not attract a great many good players. This year, for a bye year, there were more good ones in the field than usual perhaps because the open championship brought them down there ; for, of course, Deal and Sandwhich are conterminous. One name of an amateur that I was very glad to see in the list was that of Mr. Arthur Molesworth. He must be on the road to the sixtieth milestone of life now, but it is only because there were not so many big meetings in the seventies and early eighties of the last century that his name has not been written very bright on the scroll of golfing fame. He was one of the finest of amateur golfers that has ever played. With a record entry of over 200 players of such a quality there were bound to be some surprisingly low scores, and the surprises began early, with both Braid and Gaudin, in the first section, scoring 72, Harry Vardon and Mayo only a stroke behind them. The weather in the early stages, at least, of this great competition was all in favour of good scoring, though the keenness of the greens tried the putter's nerves. It was woderful how nearly the scores were repeated by the second section on the first day. Again there were two scores of 72 leading the rest, and one of these done by an amateur, Mr. Hilton, recalling the days when he was as hot a favourite as any one of the whole professional brotherhood in the score play part of the game. The other 72 man was Herd. How many years ago is it that his "decadence" was spoken of, and how many are the great performances that he has done since? There was only one 73 in this second section, but 74's were more numerous than in the first section, where Tom Vardon stood alone at this figure. Park—great golfing name—was the 73 man of the second lot, Captain Hutchison scored 76, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Lassen, Mr. R. E. Myddleton, and Mr. Orr 79, and the remaining amateurs 80 or more.

It does not do to take too seriously the scores of the second of the qualifying rounds, or rather, while all credit is to be given to those who did remarkably well, the work of those who did only indifferently, provided their qualification was tolerably secured by their score for the first round, need not be accepted as proof that they were much out of form, or might not have played differently (that is to say, not indifferently) if the occasion had been urgent. Thus Braid's 76 and Gaudin's 77 do not look very good in comparison with Mayo's 73 in their section, but then all that they had to do was to go steadily, they had no use for grand scores. Scores in the qualifying rounds do not come into the total account for the championship, which is decided by the play on June last. Therefore they did all that was required of them. But Mayo's two scores of 73 may be given all the praise that is deserved by their consistent excellence, and Mr. Hilton, heading the other section in company with Tom Ball and Ray, holds a proud place at the moment of writing, which everyone must be pleased to see him occupying. Of the other amateurs Captain Hutchison had the best score with 154, but Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Lassen, and Mr. Myddleton were only a stroke more. Mr. Orr, at 157, was the only other amateur to qualify.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 6th July.

142. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

To-day Tuesday 6th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p. m.

Thursday, 8th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 9th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

143. Parade—The Recruits Parade ordered for "G" Coy to-day is cancelled.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The trough of low pressure has moved away from the hills and there is a flow of winds along the Gangetic Plain, but as the Bay Monsoon has weakened a heavy rainfall has not yet occurred there. The Arabian Sea Monsoon is directed towards Rajputana and the Central parts of the country and accordingly but little rain has fallen in the Peninsula.

Port Blair had two inches, Tavoy five, Dhubri one, Allahabad, Meerut, and Sambhar two, Raipur one and a half, Pendra and Jubbulpore one; Jaipur and Sialkot one and a half, and Bikaner half. The temperature is low in Rajputana.

Forecast:—The rainfall is likely to be general in Rajputana and local in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central parts of the country, the North-West of India, the West of the Peninsula and Burma. The extra Indian conditions during the past week on that the pressure has remained in large defect at Mauritius and during June has been in moderate excess at Buenos Ayres and Santiago. These conditions are favourable for the Indian rainfall. The winds however have been light and variable at the Seychelles which may prove a temporary obstacle to the Bay current.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 5TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Showery. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	28·05	24·58	28·58	17·90
Monday, 5th July	0·38	0·24	0 19	0·65
Total	28·43	24·82	28·77	18·55

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 5.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1908. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·22	28 77	30·12	27·70

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire (4th)	89·6	83·6	...	...
Jask	·3	81·8	...	...
Muskat (4th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	108·3	85·5	...	...
Bawalpindi	92·9	79·4	...	4·29
Lahore	93·4	...	0·12	4·22
Sirsa	97·3	...	...	2·41
Ambala	97·5	81·5	...	4·14
Delhi	88·2	79·7	0·25	9·70
Agra	88·5	80 0	0·05	4·25
Mainpuri	90·3	79·0	0·20	11·34
Jhansi	87·5	78·5	0·26	7·27
Cawnpore	90·2	80·0	0·06	12·45
Allahabad	91 6	78·5	1·75	18·36
Jacobabad	112·6	90 8	...	0·01
Karachi	92·0	84·0	...	0·01
Ajmer	87·9	78·2	0·08	6·51
Jaipur	86·7	76·6	1·71	7·45
Kotah	87·5	79·1	...	9·20
Bhuj	93·6	81·0	...	2·31
Dwarka	88·8	82·2	...	12 08
Veraval	84·7	80·3	...	5·26
Rajkot	94·9	79·7	...	4·96
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	78·5	0·24	8·38
Surat	85·1	77·6	0·04	14 87
Ahmedabad	93 6	80·2	0·01	8·60
Deesa	92·3	78·4	0·27	1·31
Neemuch	80·0	73·8	0·54	3·69
Indore	83·1	73·1	...	4 92
Jubbulpore	85·0	73 8	1·11	9·04
Saugor	80·6	73·0	0 02	11·41
Hoshangabad	88·1	76·4	...	5·25
Khandwa	85·7	75 6	...	4·83
Akola	89·2	75·6	...	6·59
Amraoti	87·8	75·8	...	6·01
Nagpur	86·6	73·8	0·05	8·20
Chanda	87·5	77·0	0·03	7·38
Raipur	84·7	74 6	1·43	9·97
Bombay	86·1	77·4	0·65	18·55
Ratnagiri	86·3	75·9	1·04	35·28
Mormugao	84·5	75·7	0·66	27·27
Karwar	84·3	78·0	0·19	44·98
Malegaon	90·4	73·6	...	5·37
Ahamednagar	84·4	71·0	...	4·15
Poona	82·5	71·3	0·08	5·08
Sholapur	90·3	73·4	0·02	13·47
Bijapur	86·9	71·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	74·8	67·6	0·20	9·91
Aurangabad	82 2	70·2	...	10·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	91·3	74·7	...	6·62
Mangalore	83·7	75·4	0·48	45·86
Calicut	80·8	71·6	2·15	39·26
Cochin	81·7	74·3	1·21	26·40
Colombo	83·5	76·0	0·14	4·61
Masulipatam	89·3	77·6	0·07	3·41
Bellary	98 0	75·3	...	0·12
Cuddapah	95·7	79·1	...	2·11
Madras	96 5	75·5	0·59	2·56
Bangalore	84·3	65·8	...	0·51
Coimbatore	89·4	69·8	...	1·33
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·8	...	0·00
Negapatam	100 9	72·0	...	0·22

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·12 inch of rain and Delhi 0·25 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in the east and south-east Punjab but clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal at Ambala and Multan and lower than usual at other stations ; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Allahabad has had 1·75 inches, Mainpuri 0·20 inch and Jhansi 0·26 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is normal at Allahabad but continues in defect at the other stations ; the minimum is normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 1·71 inches of rain and Bikaner 0·42 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in Rajputana and moderately clouded in Sind. The moisture in the air is in defect in Upper Sind and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in Rajputana and normal in Sind ; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and generally normal at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local ; Neemuch has received 0·54 inch, Deesa 0·27 inch and Bhavnagar Para 0·24 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is also normal except for a defect in the maximum at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been confined to the extreme eastern districts ; Jubbulpore records 1·11 inches and Raipur 1·43 inches. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 0·65 inch, Ratnagiri 1·04 inches, Mormugao 0·66 inch and Karwar 0·19 inch. Skies are only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general and heavier on the West Coast. Nearly general rain has fallen in the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. In the Central Provinces precipitation has been confined to the extreme eastern districts. Some rain has fallen also in the north Madras Coast, Madras reporting 0·59 inch. Skies have become heavily overcast in Malabar but over the rest of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces cloud has decreased. Wind directions are north-easterly in Malabar and disturbed conditions seem to persist in the south-east Arabian Sea.

The barometer has risen briskly in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and of the Punjab and the trough of low pressure has moved slightly northward.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast and local rain in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, the east Punjab and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th July was 29·652 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BELGIAN EXPANSION.

Speech by King Leopold.

King Leopold, during his visit to Antwerp the other day, delivered, in the Municipal Festival Hall, a remarkable, speech which cannot fail to stir Belgians, and possibly some foreigners. The King stated that in view of the fact that many European countries are increasing the duties payable by Belgian products, Belgians had a double duty set before them, first, to create a merchant navy, and secondly, to expand in the East and in the Far East, where the countries had not yet been entirely developed, for example, in China. "In this last country," King Leopold said, "you must go and create banks and factories, you must also create Belgian navigation lines, connecting Antwerp with these far distant empires." And here comes the striking sentence of his Majesty's speech. "Why should one not assign to those who would promote the creation of Belgian banks in the Far East, or of Belgian national navigation services, some unexploited land or some unexploited mines in the Congo, as a form of encouragement?"

The King concluded by saying: "The Congo, gentlemen, is richer than you think. It was the greatest happiness of my life to offer my African possessions to my country."

This speech was naturally cheered with much enthusiasm. I believe that it will be criticised here in many quarters. It does not read like a Royal speech, but like the address of the manager of a limited company, speaking to a meeting of shareholders.

DR. E. J. BUTLER, Imperial Mycologist, gives an interesting account of the mulberry disease caused by a pest, called Coryneum Mori (Nomura) in Kashmir, together with some notes on other mulberry diseases, in a pamphlet which has just been issued in the Botanical Series of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India.

Sir T. Lipton, interviewed as to his intentions concerning the America Cup, said,—"I am always willing to challenge under the universal rule of the United States, but not under the rule of fifty-six years ago. The universal rule applies from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If I were to challenge under international rules they would say I had a pull. No man will build a boat to sail under conditions that are or should be past, but I am always willing to have a try for the cup under the rule to which I have already referred."

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A good perfume not only must have a pleasing odour but the fragrance must be lasting. Our Perfumes are the result of years of special efforts in the blending of the flower odours and the art of conserving their fragrances. Every Perfume we offer has a reputation for sweetness and lastingness of odour.

KAMINIA PERFUMES are highly concentrated extract of flowers without addition of a single drop of alcohol or spirit. Only a drop applied by means of the glass rod attached to the stopper of every bottle is quite sufficient for perfuming the handkerchief.

KAMINIA (REGD.) is a perfume of rare delicacy, presenting perfectly the dainty fragrance of the famous Kewra, the truest and most charming perfume known. Rs. 1-8-0 per dram bottle.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

FLOWERS AND THE MOTOR.

Motoring to most Englishwomen is too nearly connected with sport to be allowed the little feminine embellishments which are always second nature to a Frenchwoman, whatever she may do. Consequently, the Parisian notion of ornamenting the inside of her car with flowers is only slowly meeting with the approval of the average Englishwoman. At a recent race meeting, however, the flower-decked motor was in evidence, and there is no doubt about the fact that the charming French notion is slowly gaining ground, although it will always be a little restrained in this country. Flowers have no place in a touring car. The Parisienne, however, considers her electric brougham or landaulette as her own legitimate spoil, and possesses quite a genius in arranging colour schemes, so that the inside of her car tones with its decorations, the livery of her chauffeur and footman, and, above all, with her own fascinating toilette, without exceeding the limits of good taste. At the beginning of the season she is careful to choose a new lining which will not interfere with her toilettes, and will at the same time look clean and light and summery. The question of flowers comes under consideration at the same time. Some women keep within the blue radius ; others prefer mauve of buff and white. An all-white car is, of course, a little too voyant, while it requires an immaculate compleyion, the liveries—or, at least, the facings— being also white, while the car itself is enamelled white, and the toilette of the owner and the flowers at her side are of the some lily-like freshness.

SPECIAL VASES.

The most ingenious methods are used to keep the flowers fresh. The car is provided with special vases, which, when filled with water and arranged with flowers, do not run the slightest danger of upsetting, however much the car may jolt or jerk. In some cases brass or nickel jars—to match the fittings—are suspended in the four corners, sufficiently high above the head to prevent them from interfering with the owner's picture hat. In other cars, a narrow "window box" is fitted into the front of the coupe above the little watch-fitted pocket in which card-case and directory, notes, and small parcels are carried. A favourity flower is the wistaria and large clusters of it are made to look most effective, the fact that its scent is not strong enough to make it overpowering rendering it a particular favourite. Thornless roses are also great favourites, and one of the prettiest schemes is that in which a pale pink rose is chosen which tones exactly with the toilette of the motorist. Every detail is carried out in the soft pink of a rose leaf, from her muslin frock to the artificial roses in her hat, which are as perfect an imitation of the floral decorations as art can conceive.

GERMAN NAVY.

"No New Programme."

ADMIRAL WEBER's speech at the annual meeting of the Navy League raised an impression both in this country and abroad that the Ministry of Marine was already engaged in drafting new expansionist bills. A semi-official intimation in a Munich paper says, however:

It may be stated with the most absolute positiveness that the present Navy Law, which of course, can only be amended with the consent of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, is regarded in all authoritative quarters as sufficient for Germany's sea power. Consequently neither an increase in the number of large cruisers nor an acceleration of construction is contemplated. The bill of 1908 fixed the life of battleships and cruisers alike at twenty years, and laid down the following building programme : In each of the three years, 1908 to 1910, three battleships and two small cruisers as replacements. Then in 1911 only two battleships and two small cruisers as replacements. Further, in each year from 1908 to 1911 one large cruiser as an additional vessel. Finally, from 1912 to 1917 annually, one battleship, one large cruiser, and two smaller cruisers as replacements (in 1917 only one small cruiser). This programme of construction will be adhered to. For no class of vessel is either an increase or an acceleration contemplated.

Experiments are at present being made in the German Navy with acetylene shells as a substitute for searchlights. These projectiles are fired from a special gun float upon the surface of the water. They are charged with calcium carbide, which gives off gas on contact with water. This is ignited, and affords a light of 3,000 candle-power, which lasts three hours. The object of these shells is, of course, to illuminate the enemy's ships without providing the target which a searchlight offers.

MARK TWAIN'S HUMOUR.

Advice to Young Ladies.

Mark Twain delivered a couple of addresses at Baltimore the other day. In the first speaking at the breaking-up ceremony of a girls' college, he said:

"There are three things, young ladies, I want to advice you not to do. The first is, don't smoke, that is, don't smoke to excess. The second is, don't drink, that is don't drink to excess. The third is don't marry I mean to excess."

It was fully five minutes before the audience stopped laughing.

In the humorist's second speech he referred to the charges of plagiarism in connection with his book. "Is Shakespeare Dead?" He said that a footnote which he wrote, giving credit for the extracts used from Mr. Greenwood's book, "The Shakespeare Problem Restated," had been inadvertently lost in the composing-room. He proceeded :

Of course, the John Lane Publishing Company of England, publishers of Mr. Greenwood's book, are good advertisers. Now one of Mark Twain's books, so they tell me, is considered worth while reading. I know at any rate my books have always sold well. But to have a man like Mark Twain steal portions from another man's book makes that book something extraordinary. Messrs. Lane are well aware of this fact, and it is to be regretted that a mistake in the mechanical department of another publishing house should be made much of to accuse falsely one who has already won fame in the literary world, and to put a false light on another who is the most modest and retiring of men.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th July 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	...
Teheran	5	12	25 p.m	1	19
Suez	5	2	p.m.	0	28

BY THE WAY.

THE SIMPLON APPROACHES.

At last the question of the Simylon approaches has been settled. Instead of the present long loop, with its steep gradient via Pontarlier to Lausanne, there is to be a short cut from Frasne to Vallerbe, tunnelling the Mont d'Or. Another short cut, making the new Lotschberg more accessible, is to be made from Moutiers to Granges. These are stations on the direct line from Paris to Berne, and the connexion will considerably abbreviate the journey to the Oberland. The scheme for tunnelling the Faucille has been abandoned on the ground of expense. It would have been useless unless the two Geneva stations were linked up, and that, in view of the value of town sites, would have been a very costly undertaking.

PERPETUATING A MISPRINT.

June 17, according to the Calendar of the Church of England, is the Festival of St. Alban, the first English martyr, who was martyred A.D. 303, and buried on a hill near the little Hertfordshire city which now bears his name. All the fifty-seven saints recognised by the English Church are also honoured by the Romish Church, and, with two or three exceptions, on the same dates. St. Alban is one of the exceptions, his festival being dated June 22 in the Roman Calendar. This is the date in all pre-Reformation Calendars and in the Latin Prayer Book (1560) of Elizabeth. The earlier and wrong date first appeared in the English Prayer Book of 1662, a "v" being wrongly printed for the second "x" in "xxii.," a mistake which has never been corrected.

THE HOME OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

Quite near to Huntingdon, writes Claudius Clear in the "Brisish Weekly," is Brampton, famous through all the world as the birthplace of Samuel Pepys, Brampton is a most attractive village, with many fine houses. It is renowned for its association with Samuel Pepys, whose father and mother are both buried at Brampton. Pepys inherited their property, and makes frequent references to the place in his journal. The house where his father resided, and to which it was his intention to retire is still standing.

DRUNKENNESS IN EARLIER DAYS.

In the third volume of Mr. Andre L. Simon's "History of the Wine Trade in England." (Wyman), there is a chapter devoted to drunkenness, in which it is stated that chronic intoxication and industrial drinking" were the result of the introduction of spirits into England at the close of the sixteenth century. The taste for brandy was first brought to the country by the soldiers who returned from the campaign in the Low Countries in Elizabeth's reign; and the improvements in the art of distilling and the utilisation of fermented grain as a source of alcohol made it possible to produce spirits cheaply, and their employment as a stimulant in labour came quickly into vogue. Early in the seventeenth century drunkenness had made considerable strides and pervaded all classes of the community.

A DOCTOR AND THE EVIL.

Mr. Simon quotes a Dr. Hart, who in 1633 was very indignant at people no longer being drunk by night only, as was the custom, but "now people are come to that height of impudency, and have so steeled their foreheads against all shame, that they dare even in the sight of the Sun ; yea, in the open view of the world ; yea, even before God and all His heavenly hosts of Angels reele drunk up and down the streets." The doctor also does his best to frighten his readers from drunkenness, which, he tells them, is the cause of every known disease, and cannot fail to produce in the drunkard "red and watery eyes, a corny face, all beset with rubies and carbuncles, accompanied with a copper nose."

WOMEN VICTIMS.

One of the worst resulss of the introduction of spirits was, Mr. Simon points out, to make many victims among women, who formerly had never been known to share in the convivial excesses and drinking bouts of the men. Efforts were made by James I, to stem the tide of intemperance in his time, and several statutes were enacted, prohibiting "all quaffing and drinking of healths," and drunkenness. Every person convicted of being drunk "by one witness, view, or confession," was to pay a fine of five shillings for each offence, or to sit in the stocks six hours if unable to pay. These statutes, however, do not appear to have been put into execution with any degree of vigour,

THE STOKER AND THE SMOKE.

Numerous devices have been perfected to minimise smoke emission. Far more in this direction could be achieved, a contributor to "Chamber's Journal" thinks, were the simple expedient offered by Sir Alexander Kennedy more extensively practised. All that is required is a small mirror so fitted in the boiler-house as to enable the stoker to see at a glance by reflection and without moving far from his furnace-door, whether his chimney is smoking or not. Improper stoking is one of the chief causes of the smoke nuisance, and when the stoker is reprimanded he invariably pleads as his excuse his ignorance of the fact that smoke was issuing from his chimney, as he was not in a position to see it. One firm in the north of England has given the idea a trial, and has found it very efficacious.

COUNT HENRY RUSSELL'S BRIGAND.

A good story of the late Count Henry Russell, the Pyrenean climber, is told in the current "Alpine Journal." Russell had sent to the journal an account of an adventure of brigands who bound him with cords, and despoiled him in Arragon: The editor of the day, thinking that the subject demanded an illustration of so dramatic an event pressed him for details, and particularly for those of the robber chieftain's costume. These details the bandit's victim had not had leisure to observe but, having figured at a fancydress ball in that character himself was able to supply the unsuspecting editor with a photograph of a bandit far more adequately and impressively costumed than the real thing. And very likely that, after all, was what the editor wanted.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN.

In the heart of Grey South London is Brockwell Park, and at the heart of Brockwell Park is "Shakespeare's Garden," containing, as a notice-board explains, all the flowers and herbs mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, Midsummer brings Shakespeare's plant-world to perfection, and just now this little old-world garden, with its orderly disorder and its happy lack of rails and barriers, is full of sweet scents and gorgeous colouring. The birds know Shakespeare's garden, and add their songs to its enchantments.

JUDGES AS POETS.

The appearance of Mr. Justice Darling's new volume of poems, "On the Oxford Circuit and other Verses," reminds the "Law Journal" that this judge is not the only occupant of the Bench who was found time amid the stress of his judicial duties to stray about the slopes of Parnassus. Blackstone found it necessary, in saying "farewell to his Muse," to bid her "a long, a last adieu":

> Me wrangling Courts and stubborn law,
> To smoke and crowds and cities draw,
> No room for peace, no room for you,
> Adieu, celestial nymph, adieu!

Our modern judges have found the demands of justice somewhat less exacting. Two or three years ago, long after he had grown accustomed to "wrangling Courts and stubborn law," Mr. Justice Ridley published a revised version of his blank-verse translation of the "Pharsalia" of Lucan.

OTHER LEGAL VERSIFIERS.

The literary aspirations of the legal poet frequently find expression in translation. Lord Bowen, one of the happiest makers of light verse the Bench has ever known, translated the "Aeneid"; and Mr, Justice Denman while still on the Bench, rendered into English verse the "Prometheus Unbound" of Aeschylus. Mr. Justice Talfourd was the author of several tragedies, but he was still a Serjeant when in 1840 his last play, "Glencoe," was produced. The late Sir Franklin Lushington was a poet of no little distinction and Mr. Horace Smith another Metropolitan magistrate, has delighted the literary world with scholarly and graceful verse,

THE TWO SERVICES.

DOCKYARD ADMINISTRATION.

Both at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards the engineering departments continue to be depleted owing to the scarcity of work. A fortnight ago sixty boilermakers and nearly as many engine fitters were discharged, while at Devonport the position has become so serious that strong representations are to be made to the Admiralty to rearrange work so that thousands of pounds worth of modern machinery may not remain idle and deteriorate, while at the same time work is being put out by contract. The official reason assigned for the discharges is the necessity for a readjustment of trades, and in this connection it has to be admitted that the adoption of turbines has considerably affected the output of work by engine-fitters and boilermakers, while on the other hand the spurt made in shipbuilding has resulted in entries being made in the constructive branch. What, however, is felt is that at least some of the work now given to private firms should be done in the Government yards, that the fluctuations in the number of employes could easily be modified. In the existing circumstances it is positively painful to see the large amount of plant in disuse.

SCOTLAND AND THE NAVY.

Signs are not wanting of the extensive use which the Navy will make of Scottish waters. The surveying ship "Triton" has just arrived at the Orkneys, where she will be employed for some time in taking soundings with a view to additional berthing accommodation being provided for the ships of the Home Fleet. Improved facilities for small craft to go alongside the various landing places used by the fleet are under consideration, and many changes in the Firth of Forth district will be brought about as the result of the frequent visits of warships to that centre of activity. Concurrently with these requirements various avenues of work are being opened up on shore. At Queensferry, through the generosity of Lord Rosebery, a handsome building, formerly used as a naval club, is to be reopened for that purpose, and it is also proposed to establish a naval club at Edinburgh, the nucleus of which has been formed in buildings given free of charge by the proprietors of the "Scotsman."

CLASSIFYING THE SUBMARINES.

It is not a matter of surprise that the Admiralty have determined to organise all the submarine vessels of the A class as a separate division, with definite functions in case of war and in times of peace. The new depot ship "Onyx" has been converted into a "mother" for the A class, which being the pioneers of our underwater fleet, have less speed on the surface and while submerged, and also a much smaller area of action than the improved boats of the B and C classes; while the coming D class will far excel even the two latter classes in speed and area of affective cruising. The surface and under water speeds and the distance, from shore at which they can strike an effective blow at an enemy, have been very properly kept a secret from outsiders in respect to our later class of submarines ; but sufficient is known to aver that the circle of their cruising capacity would enable them to strike effectively at a distance of several hundreds of miles from our coasts if need arose ; and the D class, especially, are not intended to betethered to the coast, although their chief function at ordinary times will be coast defence. The authorities have followed out in the development of the submarine the long-favoured policy of the British Navy, viz., that the most effective method of defence is offence ; and the submarines will, with the rest of the fleet, presently be able to rush to an enemy's coast on an offensive mission as easily as stay at home and act on the defensive if our enemies try to get their blow in first.

WASTE IN NAVAL VICTUALLING.

As the Committee of Public Accounts have recently pointed out, in their fourth report, there is still a very heavy loss annually on the condemnations of victualling stores, clothing, &c., in the Navy, much of which it should be possible, with a little foresight and judgment, to prevent. The total loss to the Crown arising from these two items in 1907-8 was no less than £70,852 on a turnover of handled stores amount ing to just over one and a half million sterling, which approximates to 4·5 per cent. With good buying ability and food storing room. such as should be possessed by the Admiralty, these figures are excessive, and would soon bring a private firm into the bankruptcy court. The exceptionally heavy loss during the financial year mentioned above is said to have arisen chiefly by reason of the decision of the Board of Admiralty to dispose of the stock of American preserved meat, and partly because a surplus stock of biscuit was created by the extended introduction of bakeries into seagoing ships, for baking soft bread for the crews when the ships were at sea. This latter would certainly transfer the requirements from biscuit to flour in the victualling department but a wholesale wastage of biscuits hardly need to have arisen from such a transfer, had not the stock of biscuits been much larger than it was judicious to keep, in view of the necessity of having biscuit as fresh as possible in peace time.

THE ALDERSHOT MOBILISATION.

The admirable state of efficiency to which the Aldershot Command has been brought was illustrated in excellent style when, at six o'clock the other morning, the order was given to mobilise. The surprise was complete, though there had been rumours that a partial mobilisation was contemplated. The readiness of the Command for emergencies was demonstrated in the most satisfactory way, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade and the 1st and 2nd Divisions, with the other troops in the Command, were ready to march within six hours from receiving the order and some units much earlier, the 1st Grenadier Guards, for example, turning out complete in three hours from the alarm being given. This is the first time that the whole Command has been mobilised, and the success that attended the operation was most creditable to all concerned. The troops paraded with first and second line transport complete, provided with blankets, cooking utensils, fuel, forage, three days' rations, reserve ammunition and other stores, and each man carried complete field kit, 150 rounds of ball ammunition, dressing equipment, identity disc, and a day's rations. The divisional and brigade staffs were complete, and in fact everything was in readiness for action, except that, of course, the Reserve men were not there to complete the establishments. The average strength of the cavalry regiments was over 350, and of the infantry battalions 550, and in every case the turn out was complete. Sir Horace Smith Dorrien inspected the troops, and is to be warmly congratulated on the war readiness of the troops in his command. The value of the new system is demonstrated.

EMPTY SANDHURST.

The annonncement that the candidates for Sandhurst are so few in number that there will be no competitive examination for entrance this month is proof enough that some things that have been done during recent years in the reorganisation of the system of preliminary tests for the Army officer must be reversed. For some time back there have been only two or three candidates for every vacancy, and many persons think that the word "disorganisation" would apply better than "reorganisation" to the changes that have been made. Some years ago we were accustomed to see 1,000 candidates presenting themselves ; last September there were only 326, and now there is no competition at all. We cannot conceive a plainer indication of the folly of methods which have resulted in making the Army unpopular. The Army Leaving Certificate has the practical effect of excluding many desirable youths who are so circumstanced that they cannot attend those schools which are empowered to grant such certificates, and the system is worked by delegations of universities, each dominated by educational fads, and endeavouring to bring the Army examination into line with their own entrance tests. Those who cannot gain the leaving certificate must obtain the qualifying certificate, which for no evident reason, has been made the monopoly of one favoured University, and is worked on a plan that places the greatest difficulties before those whose business it is to prepare boys for the Army. There have been wholesale rejections of youths competing for the qualifying certificate. We do not say that the test is too severe, but we do maintain that the time has come when the whole question of entrance into the Army must be looked into, and not less of the education that prepares for it. There should be no test to discourage or deter any youth who is personally well fitted for the Army as appears to be the case at the present time.

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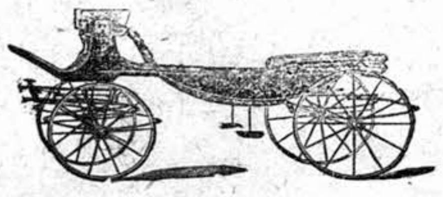

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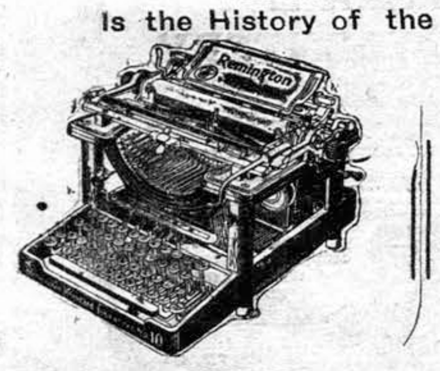

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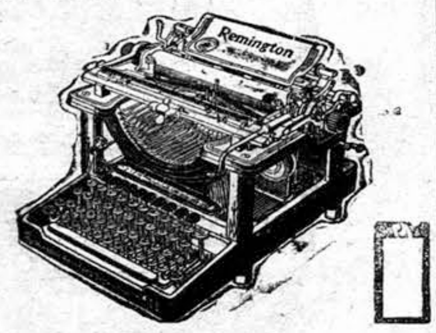

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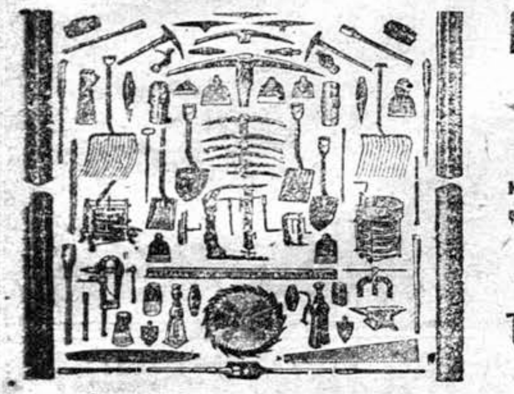

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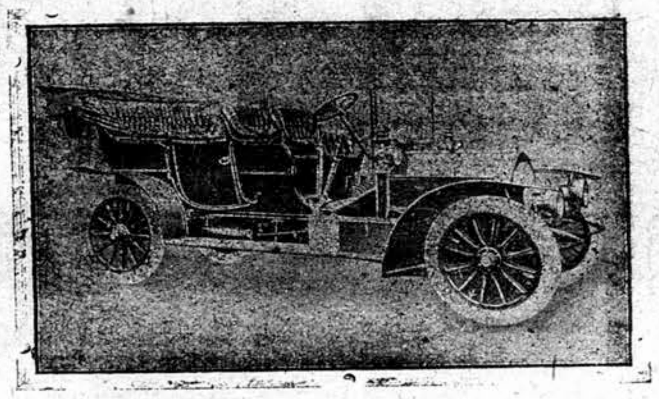

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